The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible].—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] In Arrear. [illegible] Rs. 50 [illegible]

[illegible] Country Subscribers [illegible] Postage Rates.

TERMS [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 0 [illegible] As.

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] more than eight lines.

[illegible] As. per Line.

[illegible] inserted for a considerable [illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] relating to such matters as Sales, Schools, Business Cards, [illegible], Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c. [illegible]

The charge for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding [illegible] lines ... Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] lines will be charged for at our [illegible] rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Government [illegible]—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The steam-ship "ALMORA," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave Tuticorin	[illegible]
Rutnagherry	[illegible]	Colombo	1
Vingorla	[illegible]	Galle	2
Goa	[illegible]	Negapatam	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras	8
Mangalore	[illegible]	Coconada	10
Cannanore	[illegible]	Vizagapatam	11
Calicut	[illegible]	Bimlipatam	11
Cochin	[illegible]	Callingapatam	12
Aleppy	[illegible]	Gopaulpore	13
Quilon	[illegible]	False Point	14
Anjengo	[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Cargo [illegible] booked by the Steamers on this line [illegible] for transhipment at Galle [illegible] Company's Steamers [illegible].

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, [illegible], Palembang, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] BAHREIN, [illegible]

The s.s. CASHMERE, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander B. L. Brown, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1874, [illegible].

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSSORAH	[illegible]
Kurrachee	[illegible]	Mahomerah	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fao	[illegible]
Muscat	[illegible]	Bushire	[illegible]
Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	Lingah	[illegible]
Lingah	[illegible]	Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
Bushire	[illegible]	Muscat	[illegible]
Bahrein	[illegible]	Gwadur	[illegible]
Fao	[illegible]	Kurrachee	[illegible]
Mahomerah	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]
Arrive BUSSORAH	[illegible]		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service [illegible], will during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at [illegible] p.m., and an [illegible] steamer on every MONDAY at 2 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, [illegible] Tons, 300 H.P., Commander B. L. Brown, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October 1874, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. PENANG, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th November.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1951 tons, Captain C. W. [illegible], will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first and second class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Icehouse, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

1st Class to Suez ... [illegible]
Do. to Liverpool ... [illegible]
2nd Class to Do. ... [illegible]

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£[illegible]	£15	£4
Suez	38	27	8
Port Said	38	27	9
Alexandria	38	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	50	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact date of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing [illegible] Inkstand, and Pen Tray, No. 1 ... Rs. 35 0
Ditto ditto No. 2 ... 37 8
Ditto ditto No. 3 ... [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-[illegible] BOX, of Best Dark Red Russia Leather, [illegible] complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LOG-[illegible], [illegible] BOX, 3 BOSTONITE [illegible], PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in Solid Leather Travelling Case [illegible] ... Rs. 135 0

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of Best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, [illegible] BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS, [illegible]

[illegible] DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with [illegible] GILT EDGES and ENVELOPES, [illegible] BLOTTING BOOK, &c. ... Rs. 35 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned Tin [illegible] ... Rs. 25 0
[illegible] ... 30 0
[illegible] ... 38 8

[illegible] CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN [illegible] WRITING CASES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with Her Majesty's Mails as under:—

S.S. HYDASPES, [illegible]
S.S. [illegible]
S.S. VENETIA, [illegible]
S.S. [illegible] Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are conveyed [illegible] fortnight, and the [illegible] proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers for Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every steamer, and continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Franks, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of Rundala Elloojee and Abraham Suleemanjee, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1874, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Don Tar 3rd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and assessed under No. [illegible], and measuring about 19 3-12 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house of Hussonbhoy Goolamhusen, on the west by Don Tar 3rd Row, on the north by a public road, and on the south by the house of Abdoola.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receivers.

The Sale will be made subject to a reserved bidding.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Handsome Brass and Bronze Kerosine Oil, Hanging and Table Lamps of latest pattern, spare Shades, Chimnies, Crying Dolls, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following varieties of Sundries.

An invoice of fancy kerosine oil, brass and bronze hanging lamps of the latest pattern, table and wall lamps, Hurricane hand lanterns, spare chimnies, shades, wicks, &c.

1 Bale of Carpets.
1 Case of Crying Dolls.

Sundries, consisting gilted earthen tea pots, double faced toys, looking glasses, lead pencils, double demy printing papers, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconettes, triple, dhoties, chintz, &c. &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible] SUMMARY.

[illegible] Summary, prepared for despatch to Europe, contains, in addition [illegible], a specially-written Market and [illegible] digested summary of Events.

[illegible] (in advance) Rs. 12
[illegible] Annas 4

[illegible], Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1869 and 1870 respectively.

[illegible] and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian Statesman.

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
WINES.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	,,	Pts.	9

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	Per Doz.	Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	,,	,, 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	,,	,, 26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	,,	,, 28
"Xerez," by direct importation	,,	,, 18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	13 0
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	15 0
Do.	,,	Pints	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	16 0
Do.	,,	Pints	8 8
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	18 0
Do.	,,	Pints	9 8
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	21 0
Do.	,,	Pints	11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	28 0
Do.	,,	Pints	15 0
MARCOBRUNNER	,,	Quarts	32 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer [illegible], Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 20th October, at [illegible], for the undermentioned Ports:—Hurnee, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and [illegible] (Goa).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. [illegible], [illegible] ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Ameerchund Luckmeechund, and also at the other [illegible].

RAMDASS KHAIFAR.

FOR COLOMBO DIRECT.

THE S.S. LORNE will Sail for Colombo on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain [illegible], arrived in the Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING for countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th October 1874.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 17th October 1874.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJERATI, on all subjects.

By MUNSHI ABDUL HALEEM.

Price—Free by Post—Rs. 3-8.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES at the FACTORIES of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, at Oomrawttee, Khamgaum, and Akola, during the ensuing Cotton Season. Conditions of Tender may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, New Berar Company, Limited.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 700 (Seven Hundred) Tons of Good English COAL, weighed over at the Company's Factories at Broach and Pallej in quantities as may be required betwixt 1st December 1874 and 1st May 1875. Tenders must name description of Coal they propose delivering, and each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted. Ten per cent. of all invoices will be retained till the Tender is completed. Tenders will not be received after noon of 2nd November 1874. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd of November 1874, at 4-30 p.m., at the Company's Office, in [illegible] Buildings, to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, 17th October, instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DE SOUZA begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of the bay. There are three separate Bungalows, [illegible] for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE, a Broadwood Walnut Boudoir Grand PIANOFORTE, full compass, property of an Officer leaving Bombay. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, 1 Breech-loading Double Barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. Murcott.
2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tipping and Lawden.
1 Double Barrel Muzzle-loading Rifle, by W. J. [illegible].
1 Double Barrel Muzzle-loading [illegible], by Purdie.

For any information regarding [illegible]

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned have just received from Italy a small CONSIGNMENT of LIGHT WINES for the HOT WEATHER.

These Wines obtained Prize Medals at the London, Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are guaranteed of being pure.

PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

	Per doz. Qts.		Per doz. Qts.
Barbera	Rs. 11 8	Nebiolo	Rs. 15 0
Grignolino	11 8	Malvasia	15 0
Barolo	12 0	Moscato	17 8
Vino Secito	10 0		

A. BIGONGIARI & MURAGLIA,
97, Meadow Street, Fort.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and thus the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the Bombay Gazette of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "Dhobies' Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dadkar," "[illegible]," "Dhoray."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE and Co., of Cognac, have by power of Attorney, dated August 5th, 1874, APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY, and authorized us to withdraw from their late Agents, Messrs. C. Bounevialle and Co., all the unsold Stock, and collect all monies due to them.

A supply of their (B. D. & Co.'s) several Brands, both in Bottles, Flasks, and in Wood, is on the way per ALNWICK CASTLE, orders for which are now being registered on Terms to be learned at our Office.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct 7, 1874.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed [illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald,
FORT SCHOOL—[illegible], HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton,
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that REBATE at the rate of 7½ per cent. (SEVEN and a HALF PER CENT.) per annum will be allowed to all SHAREHOLDERS applying for and taking up the new Shares to which they are entitled under the said Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 23rd day of September and confirmed by a subsequent Meeting held on 10th October 1874.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. [illegible] per Share has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of November, proximo.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid before the due date, and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue Calls.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-five per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
[illegible] and Treasurers.

[illegible] Lane, 14th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of DIRECTORS held THIS DAY, it was resolved that in place of the FULL CALL of Rs. 500 per Share being MADE PAYABLE at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 21st instant, only Rs. 250 will be payable on that date and the remaining Rs. 250 of the above Call will be payable at the New Bank of Bombay on the 21st day of December next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

[illegible]
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to [illegible] on MONDAY, the [illegible] October, instant, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly.

Plans will be shown and Printed Copies of the General Particulars furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five per each Copy at the Office of the Company.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for their rejecting the same.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

[illegible]
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

51, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 20, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, instant, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st.—That Clauses 105 and 106 of the Deed of Co-partnership of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be cancelled.

2nd.—That the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The Framjee Cowasjee Spinning Weaving and Press Company Limited," having a capital of Rs. 3,75,000 divided into 750 shares of Rs. 500 each, all the moveable and immoveable property, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and goodwill of the said Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, The Framjee Cowasjee Spinning Weaving and Press Company Limited, undertaking the contracts, debts, and liabilities of the said Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, and to receive in consideration of such sale, transfer, and assignment 300 shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid up in the said Framjee Cowasjee Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company Limited, to be distributed among the Shareholders in the said Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, one of such shares to be allotted in respect of each share in the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

4th.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators shall have all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866.

And to transact the following business:—

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. R. DE QUADROS,
Chairman.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £[illegible] IN [illegible] ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 100 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 100 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and [illegible] Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment, the remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India.

It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but, if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner, (Mellor and Tweedale) Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares alloted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars see previous Advertisements.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANEAUX.
of the best London Manufacture.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Japanned Canvas, Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height	27 30 33	22 0 24 0 27 0	25 0 27 0 31 0
Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, edges Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article	27 30 33 36	25 0 27 0 30 0 33 0	28 0 30 0 31 6 37 0
Stout Drill Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strap Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather. The strongest Trunk made.	27 30 31 33	30 0 33 0 [illegible] 39 0	34 0 37 0 42 0 44 0
Trays fitting the above, for Linen, &c., can be obtained at ... Each		3 0 3 8	3 8 4 0
Ladies' Overland Trunks, Extra Stout Canvas, fitted with Tray, Dress Case, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	45 0 48 0	52 0 54 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Fitting under Seat wide and Flat, Black Japanned Canvas Leather Bound, fitted with Brass Tumbler Lock, a useful article for occasional use	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 0 18 8 21 0
Portmanteaux for Rail. Wide and Flat Best Brown Leather, with Shirt Case strong Brass Lock, a very useful article	22 24	26 0 28 0	29 0 31 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, made Brown Tanned Canvas. A Special Article for this country, fitted as above, with pair of Outside straps for Coat or Rug. The Edges Bound with Calf Leather	20 22 24 26	24 0 28 0 31 0 34 0	27 0 32 0 34 0 38 0
LARGE Folding PORTMANTEAU of the above material, very suitable for a long sea or land Journey	27 30 33	38 0 41 0 45 0	43 0 46 0 51 0
Portmanteaux for Rail best Black Drill Canvas, Extra Strong, fitted as above with Coat Straps, and Lever Lock	24 26	29 0 32 0	33 0 36 0
SOLID LEATHER PORMANTEAUX, Bound Edges Strong Brass Lock, Shirt Case, and Memo Pocket for Papers	27 30	50 0 55 0	56 0 61 0
The Same Make, To fit under Rail Seat with fittings of the Best Description	24 26	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
TURNED EDGES, Copper Rivited. The Corners Clamped with Brass, finished with Strong Lever Lock. The Best Article Manufactured	30	85 0	95 0
Hat Compendiums best Japanned Canvas with moveable fittings for Helmet.		22 0	25 0

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Hat Cases, Best Brown Leather, Bucket shape Lined with scarlet Velvet, fitted with strong Brass Lock		12 0	14 0
The same shape, in Stout Tan Canvas Waterproof		19 0	22 0
Travelling Portable Baths, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, Oak, painted Forms a useful Traveling Trunk		31 0 34 0 41 0	34 0 38 0 46 0
Baskets, to fit the above, avoiding unpacking from		4 0	4 8
Air Tight Cases Suitable for Dress or Court Suits, uniform &c., to fit under Rail Seat, made of stout Block Tin	24 26	26 0 28 0	29 0 32 0
Large Size, suitable for Ladies, invaluable for Packing or Storing, fitted with Strong Locks Bolts, and Handles	28 31 33	35 0 40 0 45 0	40 0 45 0 51 0
The Gladstone or Expanding Bag, made of Best Black Hide Leather, possessing great Capacity, very Light fitted with Coat Straps and Patent Spring Lock	20 22 24	30 0 35 0 40 0	34 0 40 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, same make as above Stained Oxhide. The best Article made	22 24	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
Brief Bags, Best Black Hide, Lined throughout with Leather, Patent Spring Lock		15 8 17 8	17 8 19 8
Black Hide Hand Bags, Lined Brown Holland, fitted with Tumbler Lock		13 8 15 8	15 8 17 8
Dressing Bags—Black Hide Leather, very Compact. The fittings being in a Drawer at the Bottom, there is ample room above, for a change of Linen		45 0	51 0
Cash or Courier Bags—Made of Stout Tan Canvas, bound Leather, with Shoulder Strap Passing under bottom, for Extra Security		8 8 9 8 11 8	9 8 11 8 13 0
Morocco Leather, same make as above with outside pocket for papers, Lined throughout with Leather		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
Brown Ox Hide, Lined with Calf Leather the fittings as above patent Spring Lock, recommended for Hard Wear		10 8 11 8	12 0 13 0
Soiled Linen Bags, made of Stout Canvas Iron Frame and Tumbler Lock		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
Money Belts, best Bridle Leather		3 8	4 0
The New Rug Strap, easy to carry. Secures the largest or smallest article		2 4	2 8
Extra Length Do. Do.		2 8	3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their NEW STOCK of HATS and HELMETS, of the latest shapes, and by the most celebrated makers:—

	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Best Dress Hats, very light	15 8
Superior Drab Naples Felt	12 8
Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats, beautifully light and well ventilated for Indian wear, all of the latest shape	[illegible]
Black Lace Falls for the above	4 8
Badham's Pith Helmet, covered of the same as new Regulation	12 8
Badham's Pith, covered with White Drill, very light	10 8
Badham's Pith Shikar Helmet, covered Tan Canvas	10 8
Tweed Travelling Hats, Silk Lined	5 8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Silk Lined to	4 8 5 8
Real sealskin [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Black Velvet [illegible] embroidered with Silk Braid	[illegible] 8
Scotch Caps, [illegible]	3 0

	Rs. a.
Elwood and Son's Felt Hats for evening wear, warranted not to change colour—	
Black Talbot Soft Felt, High Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berkeley Soft Felt, High Round Crown	6 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berlin Stiff Felt, Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Stamford Stiff Felt, High Round Crown	8 8
Black Tiverton, High Round Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	[illegible]
Round Crown, Black [illegible]	[illegible]
Drab, Black Stiff [illegible] Air Chamber with Tartan Ventilated	8 8
Drab Stiff Do. Do.	7 8
Boys' Royston Black Soft Felt, Latest Shape	6 8
Black Wideawake, Square Crowned, Silk Lined, Soft Felt	6 8

	Rs. a.
Black Merino on Cork, High Crown very Light weighing only 2½ ozs.	7 8
Regulation Helmets Cork and Felt, covered with White Doe as worn by Officers of every branch of the Service in India	20 0
Ellwood's Cork and Felt Helmet, covered with White Drill	20 0
Ellwood's Drab Felt Air Chamber Helmet, very Wide Brim, a splendid protection from the Sun	16 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmet, Latest Shape, very Light	[illegible]
Ladies' [illegible]	12 8
Ladies' [illegible] Riding Hats, the Latest Shape these are well Ventilated and are very Light	12 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats Double Air Chamber, very Light	15 0
Cork and Felt White Drill, Covered Hunting Hats very Wide Brim	15 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLAR TOPIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, POST FREE ON APPLICATION,
LESS 10-PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.
BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

INK, INKSTANDS, &c.

Portable Writing Ink, per packet	Rs. 0 8
[illegible] to be had in four Colours: Black, Red, [illegible] and Violet, each	1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3 0
Magic Inkstand for the Pocket	1 8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, black or Violet, each	2 0
The New Double [illegible] Inkstand	3 0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6 0
Vitrograph Pencil, adapted for marking on Canvas, Glass, and Wood, to be had in two Colours Blue and Yellow	0 4

PAPER WEIGHTS.

New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1 0
Crystal Paper Weight	2 0

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1875.
SCRIBBLING, COMMERCIAL, OFFICIAL, METALLIC NOTE-BOOK, AND POCKET EDITIONS.

SUNDRIES.

Our Mutual Friend, a neat French Morocco Cases for holding a Pack of Cards, with Brass Scoring Plate and Pegs, complete	Rs. 3 0
Umpire Whist Marker, per pair	2 8
Duke of Edinburgh Metallic Note-books, size 4½ by 3½ in	[illegible]
Folding Nail Dresser	[illegible] 6
Patent [illegible] for Addressing [illegible]	0 [illegible]
India Rubber Pens, per Card of 12 Pens and Holder	0 6
Chinese Liquid Gold	0 12

NOVELTIES.

Parlor Telegraph, complete Apparatus, comprising single Needle Instrument, Battery, connecting Wires, and Instructions, in a box, small size	3 0
Ditto ditto large size	5 0
Electric Bell, consisting of a Bell, an Electro-Magnet, Armature, Contact Breaker, &c., packed in a box with Battery and [illegible]	3 0
Ladies' Colouring Wand very useful for Dying Ribbons. It can be obtained in the following Colours:—Magenta, Violet, and Blue, each	2 0

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

The surface of the Weighing Table is made of Enamelled Porcelain (carefully framed and secured), on which is indelibly impressed and heat-glazed a table of the New Postage Rates. With Seven Indian and English Weights.

CASH PRICE—Rs. 32.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
ESTABLISHED 1864

SOUNDY & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES, BY BROADWOOD & SON, & COLLARD & COLLARD,
AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
SELF-ACTING ORGANS AND SERAFINAS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 20 to 150	ACCORDIONS	Rs. 15 to 35
GUITARS	,, 12 to 75	FLUTINAS	,, 20 to [illegible]
BANJOS	,, 10 to 45	CORNOPEANS	,, 40 to [illegible]
FLUTES	,, 15 to 100	BAGLAD HORNS	,, 60 to 110
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 30 to 100	FLAGEOLETS	,, 4 to 15
MELODIONS	,, 9 to 15	POST HORNS	,, 6 to 15
MINIFLUTES	,, 30 to 50	FAIRY BELLS	,, 7 to 10
TAMBOURINES	,, 3 to 12	BELL PIANOS	,, 125 to 175
CONCERTINAS (English)	,, 75 to 150	CASTANETS AND BONES	,, 3 to 5
Ditto (German)	,, 10 to 25	VIOLIN BOWS	,, 3 to 12
Ditto (Anglo-German)	,, 25 to 45	TRIANGLES	,, 3 to 10

VIOLIN, GUITAR, VIOLINCELLO AND BASS STRINGS.
New Sheet Music at English Price.
PIANOS FOR HIRE FOR ANY PERIOD.
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALBUMS AND SCRAP BOOKS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.
STATIONERY CASES AND INKSTANDS.
W. F. THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES.
LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON SYSTEM MACHINES.
GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES.
BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, TIPS, AND CHALK.
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS AND SPARE SLIDES.
BADMINTONS, SETS COMPLETE, OR SPARE BATS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
LATE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "S.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 21 inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, [illegible] ordinary Rs. 8, [illegible] Rs. each.

[illegible] Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 Inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns, with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, at the Nicol Mill, Colaba, on the 3rd November next, at 3 p.m.:—

One pair Horizontal High-pressure Engines, by Joseph Clayton, Preston, 26 inch Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, Cornish Valves, [illegible] nominal Horse Power, equal to about 400 indicated Horse Power—in perfect working order.

3 Cylindrical Double flued Boilers, 27 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with mountings complete, by Joseph Clayton, Preston.

4 Steam Cotton Presses, 2 complete and 2 incomplete, with independent Engines and Pumps;
1 Capstan.
1 Stand.
2 Bevel Wheels.
5 Cast Iron Tops of old Presses.
5 Ditto Beds ditto.
5 Followers ditto.
18 Wrought Iron Columns, ditto.
4 Cast Iron Rams, ditto.
Cast Iron old broken sundry articles.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND,"
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	Rs. 28
,, 2	Medium size Cheroots	,,	,, 21
,, 3	Small or Cheroots	,,	,, 17
,, 5	Large "Manilla"	,,	,, 21
,, 4	Small "Havannahs"	,,	,, 18
,, 6	Medium do.	,,	,, 21
,, 7	Large do.	,,	,, 28
,, 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	,,	,, 10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by Natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
CHEROOTS WITH STRAPS.

No. 1	Large Dawson	per 1,000	Rs. 16
,, 2	Medium do.	,,	,, 13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i.e., the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

		Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	...	20	to	70
,, ditto, and in morocco cases	...	35	to	120
,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	...	20	to	100
,, ditto, ditto combined, in case	...	51	to	130
,, BOWL AND SPOON, in case	...	100	to	170
,, FEEDING BOTTLES	...	30	to	40
,, PAP BOATS	...	16	to	23
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	...	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	...	25	to	60
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	...	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ... Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... ,, 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, mullineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 51 to Rs. 85.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case. Rs. 80 to 150.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH OCTOBER, 1874.

THE depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market increases, yesterday's report being, quiet, sales 12,000 bales, and to-day's dull, sales only 10,000, of which 3,000 bales were Surats. The adverse influence at the moment is evidently the enormous receipts at the American ports, which if accepted as an indication of the general crop points to one of the largest yields on record. This week's total is 121,000 bales against 65,000, bringing the total from 1st September up to 372,000, against 258,000 on the corresponding date last year, the exports to Great Britain being 92,000 this season, against 61,000 bales last. It is quite possible of course that the figures may not continue proportionately so large, in fact the believers in a small crop assert very positively that we shall see a decided falling off in the course of next month, but we cannot see anything in the crop advices to justify such a belief. Reuter's corrected copy of the Washington Bureau's report is certainly very much more favourable to the crop than the first advice, but it is evidently still considered unreliable in Liverpool, as from private sources we learn that the leading authorities there continue to adhere to 4 millions as an estimate. The official return of the week's business says that "Surats have been in moderate demand but very freely offered," and even this is more favourable than the generality of private advices, which, from what we can learn, report Surats of all descriptions, but especially the lower grades, as almost unsaleable and very irregular in price.

The following is a comparison of the visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the latest date, with last week and the corresponding date last year:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	845,000	690,000	567,170
[illegible] afloat	111,125	114,500	208,231
[illegible] afloat ...	61,000	30,000	23,000
East India „	189,000	190,000	129,000
	996,125	1,024,500	927,401
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8⅜	8⅜	9⅜
„ Fair Dhollera......	5⅝	5 5/16	6 1/16
Difference...	2¾	3 1/16	3 5/16

Piece Goods in Manchester do not alter, the market being quiet yesterday at unchanged prices. Coffee is reported firm at an advance of 6d. per cwt., but other articles of general produce are unaltered in value.

Reuter reports money in moderate demand, and quotes the market rate of discount at 4 per cent. A further withdrawal of £55,000 is advised for Alexandria, which is an adverse feature, not as an amount but as showing that the demand in that quarter is still unsatisfied. As formerly mentioned, however, the total requirements for Alexandria cannot be very large, and if this, as seems probable, is the principal source of demand the firmness in money is not likely to be more than temporary. Consols this morning were quoted at 92⅝, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes 99¼, an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver unchanged at 57 11/16d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little done to-day, business having been almost entirely restricted to Bank bills. Rates for 3 and 6 months' sight paper are 1-16d. higher all round, which has induced remitters to operate moderately, but on the other hand sellers of private bills have generally declined to do business at the advance. No further sales of forward delivery are reported, but for these quotations are also nominally 1-16d. higher. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 10d. per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10 13/32d. to 7/16d. „
Credits, 6 „ ...1s. 10 5/8d. „
Do 3 „ ...1s. 10 3-8d. „
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 10 7-16d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter, no transactions have been reported except in Fours, but quotations all round are nominally ⅛ lower, say:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet for everything except Spinning shares, which are again in request at a partial recovery in prices, but generally our quotations still show a decline of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per share. Bank of Bombay's are again dull and lower.

COTTON is very dull, and we have not heard of any transactions on European account. Dealers still ask the same rates, but a slight decline would probably be accepted. Receipts from up-country are increasing, 3,127 bales having come to hand during the week. Some small samples of New Cotton are beginning to come forward from Khamgaum, where a few dokras are arriving daily. The quality promises very well, and in another fortnight we shall probably begin to see small lots coming to market here.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2-2-6 ready and £2-12-6 December-January loading. At home £2-15 to £2 17-6 are the current rates for steamers, and we hear of an iron ship having been fixed for March loading hence to Liverpool at £2-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 10th October, as compared with that for 3rd October:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Oct. Rs. a. p.	10th Oct. Rs. a. p.
Capital	56,25,000 0 0	56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits	47,29,509 5 1	59,10,4[illegible] 6 9
Other Deposits	62,22,177 8 3	61,53,594 15 5
Cash Credits	2,14,5[illegible] 1 11	[illegible] 6 10
Post Bills	2,38,790 6 10	2,36,866 9 8
Reserve Fund	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
Special Reserve Fund	2,04,510 7 3	2,04,510 7 3
Rs.	1,96,94,6[illegible] 13 4	1,91,30,744 12 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	1,00,33,252 6 8	91,44,867 14 9
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	3,41,041 6 3	84,097 11 5
Govt. Securities	28,23,160 13 11	28,50,486 14 11
Loans	15,89,575 13 2	16,23,849 2 2
Account of Credits	3,78,275 0 0	3,58,075 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted	30,80,[illegible] 3 1	31,12,821 7 1
Dead Stock	2,37,853 8 9	2,37,101 9 4
Bills of Exchange	[illegible] 9 6	12,02,707 0 0
Due by other Banks	5,02,228 0 0	2,80,285 9 0
Rs.	1,96,94,6[illegible] 13 4	1,91,30,744 12 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s PERNAMBUCO, 642 tons, Captain W Hyde, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with original cargo carried into the same bottom.

THE B I S N Co's s s ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr N Spinner. For Calicut—Mr T J Bressy. For Goa—Mr Correia. For different ports—ninety deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's s s NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain W B Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c, with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr C Bibra. For Calcutta—Mr James Simpson. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr Brett and son, Dr G North, Mr G Blomee, and Mr John Briggs and Son.

THE P AND O STEAMER ZAMBEZI, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in Madras roads on Thursday morning with the following passengers:—For Madras—Mr and Mrs. Gaitskill, Mr Jollie, Mr Stedman, Mr, Mrs and Miss Beach, Miss Gordon, Mrs Rees, Mr Wilford, Colonel and Miss Butler, Mr Nernukan, Mrs Leicester, Mr Holmes, Miss Rogers, and 3 natives. For Calcutta—2 Misses Biss, Mr Fyfe, Miss Valentine, Dr Ireland, Miss Wyllie, Messrs Edmonds, Thompson, McDonald, Melbourne and McGuire, Mr and Mrs Saunders, Major Daunbet, and Mr Hand.

FOLLOWING is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Arabia, Captain Caboara, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 17th inst. from Genoa—Mr and Mrs W Meyer, Mr and Mrs Lauffer and one child, Mr Krauss, Miss Buhren, Miss Heiz, Miss Beittes, Captain and Mrs S S Jacob, Mrs E Dederet, sister and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Hanhart, Col Gordon O Morris, Col R K Macquoid, Mr and Mrs W C Wilson, Mr J S Kennedy, Mr G Brooks, Dr C M Whettie, Mr Breslaner, Mrs A Hornelier, Mr Lupi and sister, Mr Piederer, Mr Grossmann, Mr Schenkel, Mr Bommann, Mrs Meyer's Ayah, Mr G Berdiga, Mr Meyer's Servant. From Naples—Mr Howard.

THE P AND O Co's s s BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain W B Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (September 27th, Singapore 4th, Penang 6th, and Galle 12th October), with China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to Southampton—Mr Morrison. From Hongkong—Mr J Williams. From Galle—Six lascars. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—2 boxes golds 112 boxes specie, 32 packages silk, and 340 packages tea—From Hongkong, 3 boxes specie 1 box sycee, 376 packages silk, 72 packages silk piece goods, 31 boxes vermillion, 91 boxes glass bangles, 8 cases china roots, 132 packages firecrakers, 160 packages tea, 1 box slippers, 3 packages sundries, 2 packages picture, 2 packages chinaware, 3 boxes white copper, 10 boxes brass leaves, 14 boxes papers, and 4,526 packages sugarcandy. From Singapore—1 box preserves, 9 rattan baskets, and 130 pieces E teeth.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Hongkong, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Nubia (s)	Hall	Australia, &c.
	Asia (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pernambuco (s)	Hyde	Kurrachee.

The steamer Phelwan, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
15 Madura (s) ....Smith..........Bombay, Sept. 17.
Mrinum (s) .... Morean ......Galle, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
15 Jonques[illegible] ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
15 Zambezi (s) .... Suez, Aden and Galle.
Assyria (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
16 Zambezi (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 100 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Pernambuco s, 880 bundles hoop iron, W and A Graham and Co; 4 casks iron chains, and 10 boxes tin plates, Hurridas Jairam.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 55 kegs iron nails, Rajbhoy Adamjee.
Latona s, 40 cases picture glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Keekabhoy Sumendin; 20 cases varnish, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 22 packages paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2,958 bars iron, A. S. Mahomed, 280 cases window glass, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 2,0[illegible] bars iron, Tejpal Gopjee; 23 boxes printing papers, Bhicoo Sacha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 6 bales hides, Abdoolreyman Amed; 625 cwts galls, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 37 bales west cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 66 bales cotton, Toolseedass Morarjee; 54 bales cotton, M Fragjee, 60 bales cotton, Steam Hobart and Co; 8 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Marina s, 450 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 78 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s, 383 cwts teel seed, and 26 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 2 boxes silver coins value of rupees 16,000, French Bank; 17 bales silk, P. and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s, 1 box silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR MILAN.

Hydaspes s, 17 bales silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR LYONS.

Hydaspes s, 20 bales silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR ZURICH.

Hydaspes s, 5 bales silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 116 cwts sandlewood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 packages red tin, Essuck Salloon; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9¼ chests opium, Ganedass Balakeedas; 15 chests opium, D. G H. Sons and Co; 16 chests opium, Jogonath Ramjus; 28¼ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 243 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 53 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 32 chests opium, H. A Noormahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 37 chests opium, Goolraj Seerganee; 4 chests opium, Savermull Sobhagmull; 8 chests opium, Hajareemul Nuringdass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s, 15 cwts linseed, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 15.

North, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Secunderabad.

OCTOBER 16.

Clarke, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Blew, Captain, 14th Regiment N I, on leave, from Kolapore.
Pideout, Major, 9th Brigade R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Doig, Captain, 20th Regiment N I, on leave, from Khundala.
Bacon, Colonel, 20th Regiment N I, to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 16.

Clarke, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Sim, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, to Chukrata.
Heaviside, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Dehra Dhoon.
North, Surgeon, Madras Medical Dept, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 17th October 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish for general information the following table, showing the days on which the officers of the Head Quarters Staff will wait upon his Excellency for the despatch of business.

Monday—Adjt Genl of the Army at 11 o'clock A M.

Tuesday—Judge Advocate Genl at 11 o'clock A M. Qr Mr Genl at 11-15 o'clock A M.

Wednesday—Levee. Officers wishing to see His Excellency on business should some few days previously, give notice in writing to the Military Secretary the object of their visit.

Thursday—Adjt Genl of the Army at 11 o'clock A M.

Friday—Qr Mr Genl at 11-15 o'clock A M. Depy Adjt Genl at 11 o'clock A M.

Saturday—Asst Adjt Genl R A at 11 o'clock A M.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lt F T C Du Vernet, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Maj Gen Grant, C B, Comdg Poona Division of the Army, will proceed to England in H M's Indian Troopship Crocodile on the 18th December next for the purpose of joining the Staff College; reporting himself on arrival to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief, the name of Lt W Stewart, 83rd Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lt C T Davenport, in the list of officers detailed for Depot duty, in G O C No 558, 9th September 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Regiment N I (Rifles)—Lt Col W A Glasspoole, Wing officer, to be second in Comd, from 14th October, vice Lt Col Sheppard, who vacates on exceeding three years furlough.

With reference to G G O No 548, 12th instant, Lieut Col Clements, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

On the departure of Surgeon Maj [illegible] Hayden, in medical charge F Batty 9th B de R A, to Neemuch, Surgn Maj J W Hutcheson will assume temporary medical charge of the R A, Kirkee, until the arrival of Surgn Maj Chapple.

Bombardier J Meehane, 9th B ge R A, is appointed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to the unattached list.

Lance Corporal W Brewer, 83rd Regt, is appointed Hospl Serjt to the Colaba Depot and transferred to the unattached List from the 1st instant.

Magazine Serjt Thomas Mears, Ordnance Dept, is remanded to the 9th Brigade R A, in the rank of Corporal.

Lance Corporal Charles Penley, unattached list, 83rd Foot, employed as embarkation Serjt, Bombay, is promoted Serjt from the 27th July 1873, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1863.

The following orders are confirmed:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Regtl order, dated 12th Oct 1874, appointing Lieut (Local Capt) H M Matthews, Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from 28th Sept 1874.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regtl order, dated 27th Sept 1874, appointing the following officers a committee of Paymastership, Maj Daubeny, Capt Beauchamp, Capt Harrison, Capt Chase to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Regimental Order, dated 30th Sept 1874, appointing Capt Rodick, Asst Instr of Musketry, from the 15th idem, in succession to Lieut Poyntz.

66th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 12th Oct 1874, appointing Lieut McMahon, Asst Instr of Musketry to the Regt from the 14th idem.

Regimental Order, dated 13th Oct 1874, appointing Lieut E H Fosbery to act as Interpreter to the Regt.

4th Regiment N I (Rifles)—Regtl order, dated 12th Oct 1874, directing Capt S[illegible], Offg 2nd Wing subn, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut Col Glasspoole appointed 2nd in Command.

8th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 12th Oct 1874, directing Maj Fellows, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Lieut Macpherson, Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Becher, and until the arrival of Lieut Col Wahab.

25th Regiment N L I—Regtl order, dated 6th October 1874, directing Lt Col Chapman, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Withers, Adjt, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th instant, in succession to Lieut Col Fairbrother, Offg as Comdt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut F J F Cumming (Subaltern No 2 Horse Light Field Baty Hyderabad Contingent) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Captain R J J Stewart, from 3rd December 1874 to 2nd June 1875, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col G E Thomas, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Infantry—Lieut Col W A Park, 2nd in Comd 12th N I, from 19th to 28th October 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 14.)

The services of Capt Woolridge, lately employed on famine relief duty in Beerbhoom, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Dept.

Mr Charles James O'Donnell, B A, Asst Mag and Colr, on special duty in Beerbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore.

The services of Capt M J King Harman, on relief duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Department.

Mr G J S Hodgkinson, Manager of the Hutwa Estate, is allowed furlough for a period of two years, from the 1st Nov 1874.

Mr Lucas Blacker Burnet King, Actg Mag and Colr, Noakholly is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 27th Oct 1874.

Mr Reginald Forde, Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Noakholly during the absence on leave of Mr L B B King, or until further orders.

Mr George Henry Atkinson, Asst Mag and Colr, Bogrosh, is transferred to Cuttack.

Mr John James Livesay, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, first grade, Maldah, is transferred to Purneah.

The services of Maj Bates, Lieut Verner, Surgn Swaine, Vety Surgn Walker, lately employed on transport duty in Tirhoot, and of the Sappers and 32nd Regt of Pioneers, on duty in that district are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut G Hawkes, lately employed in connection with famine work in the Rajshahye Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department.

The following officers, having been set free from relief operations, are appointed to the districts mentioned opposite their respective names, viz.—

Mr Arthur Weekes, Joint-Mag and Depy Collector, Burdwan; Mr William Fiddian, B A, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, second grade, Balasore; Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Colr, Furreedpore; Mr John Knox Wight, Asst Mag and Colr, Dacca; Mr Krishna Gobind Gupta, Asst Mag and Colr, Backergunge; Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Colr, Howrah; Mr George Godfrey, Asst Mag and Colr, Mymensingh and Andrew William Mackie, Asst Mag and Colr, Nuddea.

Mr Thomas Jones, Act Fifth Judge and Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 15th November next.

Mr C A Mills, asst engr, second grade, attached to the first Calcutta division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 28th Sept 1872.

Mr Samuel Wauchope, C S, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr William Macpherson, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore.

Mr T Walton is appointed to be Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Tipperah, with head-quarters at Furreedpore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr Charles Frederick Manson, extra Asst Com, is appointed to be Asst Settlement officer for the Sonthal Pergunnahs. This cancels the order of the [illegible] instant appointing Mr W M Smith to settlement duty.

The services of Mr Henry Pilkington Mulock, C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces with effect from the [illegible] instant.

Lieut G A Money, of the 16th Lancers, on special duty in Tirhoot, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr J H Warrender Clark, Asst Supt of Police, Julpigoree, is transferred temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge at Alipore.

Mr J H Warrender Clark, Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for a period of twelve months.

Mr Henry William John Bamber is reappointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Backergunge.

The following Police Officers, having been set free from relief operations, are appointed to the districts mentioned:—

Baboo Jogodish Nath Roy, to revert to his substantive appointment as Dist Supt of Balasore.

Mr William Robert Green, Asst Supt of Police, to act as Dist Supt of Pooree.

Mr William Victor Bertelsen, on special duty in Purneah, to be an Asst Supt of Police in that district.

Mr Richard Augustus D'Oyly Bignell, to be Asst Supt of Police, Bhaugulpore.

Mr Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, to be Asst Supt of Police, Burdwan.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, to be Asst Supt of Police, Hooghly.

Mr [illegible] Eusebe Fabre-Tonnerre, to act as Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr James Parsons Saeyd, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Rajshahye.

Mr William Henry Cornish, returned from furlough, is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Jessore.

The following acting promotions of Dist Supts of Police are sanctioned during the absence on leave of Col H Raban, or until further orders.

Maj William Leycester Nathaniel Knyett, to the first grade.
Mr James Cockburn, to the second grade.
Mr William Doring Bratt, to the third grade.
Mr William Henry Cornish, to the fourth grade.

The following acting promotions of Dist Supts are sanctioned on the departure of Major [illegible] D Pats on furlough:—

Capt Richard Percival Davis, to the second grade.
Mr David Lacey, to the third grade.
Mr James Patch, to the fourth grade.

The following acting promotions of Dist Supts are sanctioned during the absence on leave of Mr J C C Daunt [illegible], or until further orders.—

Mr Henry Michael Wemmall to the second grade.
Mr Henry Augustus Coombs to the third grade.
Mr Walter Campbell to the fourth grade.

The Revd A O Hardy, Chaplain of Fort William, is allowed leave for a period of three months.

The Lord Bishop has granted to the Revd S B Taylor, Chaplain of St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 22nd Sept 1874.

The Lord Bishop has granted to the Revd William Crawford Bromehead, Chaplain of St John's Church, and Medical College Hospital, leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Robert Parry is appointed to be Inspr of Schools of the Orissa circle as a temporary arrangement.

Mr S Ager, Joint-Inspr of Schools, Orissa, is appointed to the Head Master of the Cuttack High School.

Mr Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B A, Inspr-Genl of Jails, is allowed leave for six weeks.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Comrs for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (BC) of 1870, with effect from the 17th instant, the date on which their term of office terminates, viz.—

The Hon'ble Vernon Hugh Schalch, C S I, Mr T A Apcar and Mr W Duff Bruce.

Mr Bruce is also re-appointed from the above date to be Vice-Chairman to the Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 17.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Maj R Annesley, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

Mr R H Clifford, Mag and Colr, Moradabad, privilege leave for forty-nine days, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874.

Mr E C Buck, Offg Secy, Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th Oct 1874.

Capt C R Matthews, Offg Asst Comr, Naini Tal, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 5th Oct 1874.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W R Barry, Asst Mag Bulandshahr, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj C Hatchell, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj H S Smith, Offg Civil Surgn of Saharanpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 15th Sept last.

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag Jaunpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the date of his assuming charge.

Mr W Gardiner, Inspr of Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Mr Annesley, or until further orders.

Mr P Whalley Offg Joint Mag and depy Colr to officiate as Mag and Colr of Moradabad during the absence on leave of Mr R H Clifford, or until further orders.

Mr E F T Atkinson, on special duty, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr E C Buck, or until further orders.

Capt G E Reade, Jr Asst Comr, Almora, to officiate as Asst Comr, Naini Tal, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt C R Matthews, or until further orders.

Mr H G Batten, Extra Asst Comr, Kumaun, to officiate as Jr Asst Comr, Almora, during the deputation of Capt G E Reade or until further orders.

Surgn E B Rutledge to be Civil Surgn of Budaun, with effect from the date on which Surgn R Milne joined his appointment as Supt of the Central and District Jails, Benares, but to continue in medical charge of Narora until further orders.

Surgn Maj A R Hilson to be Civil Surgn of Naini Tal, with effect from the date of the expiry of Surgn-Maj J Loch's tenure of the appointment.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting:—

Mr C W P Watts, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, to the Farukhabad District, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Bareilly by Mr C W Moore.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversions:—

From 14th July, 1874, the date on which Mr J C Leupolt joined his appointment at Bareilly Mr J C Leupolt, Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade; Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 15th July, 1874, the date on which Mr J C Robertson resumed charge of the Office of Mag and Colr, Allahabad—Mr C J Fowlett to revert to his appointment as Joint Mag 1st grade; Mr G R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade; Mr W Holmes, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

The following postings and transfers of Dist Engrs are hereby notified:—

Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the Ghazipur District; Mr T F L'Estrange, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ghazipur to the Etah District; Mr D E H Noyes, Assist Engr, 1st grade, from the Etah to the Bulandshahr District; Mr W D R Brown, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, from the Bulandshahr to the Bareilly District; Mr F J Ball, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, from the Etawah District to the Drainage Works Division.

The following offg promotions are made in the Forest Dept consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr R F Colvin, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1[illegible]th Sept, 1874:—

Mr J E O'Callaghan, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Consvr, 1st grade; Mr C P Amery, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Consvr, 2nd grade; Mr W Brereton, Asst Consvr, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Consvr, 3rd grade; Capt J E Campbell, Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Consvr, 1st grade.

Mr W W Smith, Asst Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixteen days.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACGREGOR—October 17th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of D. MacGregor, M. D., of a son.

PURNELL—October 14th, at Secundrabad, the wife of E. K. Purnell, Tutor to Sir Salar Jung's sons, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1874.

IN our issue of the 7th instant, we endeavoured to furnish a brief sketch of the existing condition of those talookas of the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates in which the revised settlement has been introduced. The sketch was based chiefly on the unimpeachable testimony of the official reports of those Revenue Officers who are charged with the responsible administration of these districts, and on the Resolutions of Government reviewing these Reports of the local officers. These reports showed that the revised rates "pressed very heavily on all lands," while, "on inferior lands, the increase was five times "the first settlement rates;" that, in Sholapore, "a large quantity of land had been sold in de-"fault of revenue, much of which land had found "no purchasers;" that, in the Poona district, "there was a considerable balance of outstanding "revenue which made it necessary to sell up many "occupancies to realise the Government assess-"ment;" that even this extreme measure proved of little effect, because "the value of these occu-"pancies is very small, and the general condition "of the villages, and of the people, is not thriving." These complaints of the Revenue Officers filled Government "with great concern"; they regarded such a state of things as most "unsatisfactory," and they expressed "their readiness to receive "proposals from the Settlement officers to modify "the sanctioned rates." Our readers who are not in the confidence of the responsible officers of Government will of course be prepared to anticipate from these alarming confessions of the official authorities that the actual condition of things must be much worse than the official reports describe it to be. For our part, we shall not prejudice the question by volunteering our own opinion, but will furnish a few figures culled from official and non-official sources, which will enable the public to judge between us and the Settlement officers whose work we impeach.

With regard to the Sholapore district, the new rates have not been in full swing for more than a year or two, except in the Sholapore and Madeh talookas. In several of the other talookas, the survey rates will come into operation from this year. In the Sholapore talooka, the number of notices issued to revenue defaulters was 2,333 in 1872-73, and 4,503 in 1873-74. Recoveries of fees on account of these notices were, Rs. 1,002 in 1872-73, and Rs. 1,390 in 1873-74. The sum levied for interest at 95 per cent. in 1872-73 was Rs. 227, and Rs. 275 in the last year. In 1872-73 about [illegible] survey numbers, measuring [illegible] acres, and assessed at Rs. 600, were sold by auction, and produced Rs. 324. Out of these lands 28 survey numbers, measuring 686 acres, found no purchasers, and had to be bought up by Government for one anna each, and turned into waste land. Besides this land, the ryots resigned much land, estimated to pay an assessment of Rs. 1,000, of their own accord, from inability to pay the increased assessment. This was in 1872-73. In the year that has just closed, 4,921 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 3,101, were sold by public auction to recover Rs. 2,822 of arrears of assessment. The sale by auction only yielded Rs. 1,737. Besides, 4,471 acres of land have been thrown up by the ryots, and these have been turned into Government waste. In the Madeh talooka, the number of notices was [illegible] in the year 1872-73, and 108 survey numbers, measuring 3,006 acres, were sold by public auction for arrears of revenue, and realized Rs. 1,[illegible] by the sale. More than half of these numbers, measuring 2,600 acres found no purchasers, and had to be taken up by Government, and turned into waste. In the year 1873-74, 64 survey numbers were sold for Rs. 322 of arrears of revenue, and yielded Rs. 130 by the auction sale.

It is hard for one, who comes to this study fresh from the perusal of the self-glorifying reports of the Settlement officers, to realize the significance of these figures. Narrowly examined, they shatter to pieces the day-dreams of never-abating prosperity, which was promised to this land under the régime of the revised settlements. Colonel Francis, in his report on the resettlement of Indapoor, waxed eloquent on these promised blessings. When he wrote that report, he had no misgiving that, in a few short years, his fondest anticipations would be falsified by the event, involving himself and his department in the discredit and ruin which such a consummation cannot but bring about. The Settlement officers, when they are inclined to parade the blessings which the first settlement conferred upon the districts, during the thirty years' term that it was allowed to last, make most of the admitted facts that, under its stimulating influence, the whole of the waste land was gradually taken up, that all necessity for granting large remissions ceased when the assessment was paid up in anticipation of the instalment day, and that the settled lands obtained a considerable saleable value in the estimation of the people which it did not possess before. No reflecting person will deny that the old survey by reason of its lightness of pressure and fixity of tenure accomplished these wonders. The revised settlements, however, outraging as they so pointedly do the traditional principle of a light and liberal assessment, can derive no borrowed lustre from these old glories. So far as we can judge from the facts and figures available to our hands, their effect seems to be to undo the good work of a generation within the short space of the few years that they have been in actual operation. Outstanding balances and remissions on a considerable scale have become the order of the day. These remissions are not, as a rule, granted when the distress makes itself first felt, but only after the most desperate efforts to realize the revenue have proved failures. Under the old settlement, all available land was taken up for cultivation. We are now driving the ryot to throw up his ancestral lands from sheer inability to pay the assessment which we choose to ask from him in our arbitrary discretion. For we refuse to let ourselves be bound by any rules in these matters, even when our assessment in too many cases is five times the rate the land paid ever since the British conquest, and often exceeds many times the old Mogla: *Kamal* or Tanka rate. As the land so over-burdened finds no purchasers, we step in and assert our dominant right as a sovereign sleeping partner to starve our working partner, and let the land lie waste. Like the dog in the manger, we will not cultivate it ourselves, nor suffer others to cultivate it. The Settlement reports teem with statements showing the enormous saleable value of lands as illustrated by the mortgage transactions entered into by private parties. Those who can penetrate beneath the surface of these figures know what these transactions mean, and what is the real significance of these cooked figures. From the official figures we have quoted before, representing the sales of more than two hundred numbers, measuring 10,000 acres, in two different talookas, in the first two years of the introduction of the revised rates, it will be seen that, so far from the average land having any saleable value over and above the assessment on it, the officers of Government find it impossible to secure persons to bid for these lands; and, when private bidders are found to make a venture, the price they offer is only a fraction of the assessment. We have heard well-accredited reports from various quarters, that the native Revenue officers, under the pressure of their superior authorities, have, in several cases where the cultivating ryot had been permitted to regard the holding which had been nominally sold for a pie, and taken up by Government, as his own notwithstanding the sale, turned round upon the unoffending ryot, and, after he had sown the land for the new year's crop, have demanded the arrears of assessment for the past year, and, on his pleading inability to pay the assessment, have prosecuted him criminally for wilful trespass upon Government land, and sentenced him by way of deterrent example to a month's or fortnight's term of imprisonment. We give currency to this report for what it is worth in the hope that it may turn out untrue, but there can be no doubt that both in the Indapoor and Bhimthari talookas, and we believe in the Sholapoor talooka also, several ryots have been thrown into prison for resisting the officers who were employed in preventing them from cultivating their own holdings, on the authority of the fictitious sale and purchase by Government. While these things are occurring at our very doors, the marvel of marvels is that we have pity to spare for the condition of the provinces under native misrule. Ultra-philanthropists among us love to declaim upon the hardships of the Bengal ryots whom their landlord has reduced by the severity of his rates to the brink of poverty. The Bengal ryot has, however, two advantages over his compatriot on this side of India. He has a rent law to protect him, and his fight is with the zemindar, whom he can drag into Court on a footing of near equality. On this side of India, there is no rent law, the arbitrary discretion of a Settlement officer, professedly guided by no rules, determines his lot, and the act of this Settlement officer is the act of the sovereign landlord, who is above the law and the process of the Law Courts.

We think we have furnished sufficient details regarding the Sholapore talookas to convey some adequate conception of the rapid impoverishment which is coming over the country under the two-fold influences of falling prices and increased assessment. The cry of woe from the Indapoor and Bhimthari talookas of the Poona district is more alarming still; but we have transgressed our limits already, and must reserve our observations on this part of the subject for another issue. When it is borne in mind that the Government right to the land is not a rent but is a land revenue only, the monstrous injustice of the revised assessments, which compel the cultivating classes to throw up their ancestral lands in numbers, becomes plain to the meanest understanding. Sir Bartle Frere, in his examination before the Finance Committee, stated it to be his opinion that the Government assessment did not press hard upon the people, that, although the law allowed the power of attachment of the crops and of personal duress, these powers were seldom exercised, and that there was seldom any large unrecovered balance of revenue. We leave our readers to judge how far this description holds true of the revised rates in the Poona and Sholapore talookas, to which these observations are confined, and whether Sir Bartle Frere's description does not read more like a parody than a truthful description of the existing confusion which reigns in these districts.

MENTION was made, a few days ago, in our Commercial Report, of a project for establishing an Open Stock Exchange in Bombay; and attention was called to the remarkably candid statement of the Promoters that, out of a capital of £100,000, they intended to put £20,000 in their own pockets. We should have said nothing more about a scheme which no one in Bombay will take shares in if the principal Promoter had not had the audacity to call and tell us that it was a mistake to suppose he and his friends meant to pocket the whole £20,000. The words of the preliminary Prospectus are—"Capital [illegible],000, divided into 10,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each, [illegible] 8,000 are offered to the public [illegible] and abroad, the remainder being granted as free shares to the promoters of the Company for the purchase of their plan, and as remuneration for the time and labour expended by them in elaborating and maturing the details of the undertaking, as well as for the necessary expenses of establishing the Company." We suggested to the gentleman who had called upon us that, as the idea was not a new one, and as the preliminary expenses would only mean the cost of printing and advertising, Rs. 500 would be an ample sum to allow on this account, so that the Promoters would only have to pay away a trifle out of their £20,000. But the following circular, which has since come into our hands [illegible] to show that we have done the Promoters some injustice, and that they propose to set apart a considerable proportion of the spoil for the purpose of subsidizing editors of papers and other persons of influence who may help to delude the public into taking shares in this precious scheme:—

Private.

THE BOMBAY OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY, 12th October 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Promoters of The Bombay Open Stock Exchange, Limited, present their compliments, and beg to enclose a Preliminary Prospectus of the above Company, for which they desire to secure your powerful advocacy in recommending it to the favourable notice of the Public.

They will have much pleasure in acknowledging the trouble you may be put to in furthering a cause which they believe will confer a lasting benefit upon the people of India.

N. B.—An advertisement will shortly be forwarded, together with an allotment of some of the shares when placed at the disposal of the Promoters.

This circular is, it will be seen, marked *Private*, but it seems to us that we are justified in making it public, in order to show the real character of this project which is to "confer a "lasting benefit upon the people of India." There is something to be said, perhaps, in favour of an open Stock Exchange, but, as Anglo-Indians who want to buy good stock which is not on sale in this country can always get respectable banks and agencies to make their investments for them at a reasonable cost, it is not likely that they will transfer their business to a Company, which, if the Directors were not very scrupulous as well as very shrewd men of business, would soon yield to the temptation of thrusting upon the Bombay market large supplies of such securities as are justly looked upon with suspicion at home. Naturally, therefore, the character of the Promoters will have great weight with persons asked to take shares in "The Bombay Open Stock Exchange, Limited;" and, as the only name published in the Preliminary Prospectus is that of the gentleman who is to act as Secretary, and who now holds the appointment of liquidator to "The "London, Bombay, and the Mediterranean "Bank"—the most atrocious of all the swindles to which this hapless city has fallen a prey—we do not consider it at all likely that Mr. Henry Drysdale Stead and his friends will find any one credulous enough to entrust them with a single rupee. If, indeed, Mr. Stead intended to give his share of the Promoters' prize-money or plunder to the unfortunate wretches whom he has driven into the Bankruptcy Court, we might be able to speak of his project, worthless as it is, with some degree of patience. But at present it has not a single redeeming feature.

THE complication of political affairs at Baroda will probably be increased rather than diminished by the issue of His Highness the Gaekwar's marriage with the fair Luxmeebaee. On Friday last, the 16th inst., the Ranee was safely delivered of a seven months' child, a boy,—seven months' children, the Hindoos say, are always lucky,—and so the Gaekwar has accomplished the purpose he had in view in marrying his favourite mistress. We hear, however, from Baroda, that the British Resident, Colonel Phayre, has not yet given orders for the salute which it is customary for the British Artillery to fire on the birth of a legitimate heir to the Kingdom of Baroda. The conscientious Resident has communicated the news of the interesting event to the Government of Bombay, and asked for instructions as to whether he should recognize the child or not. His austere spirit makes him shrink from proclaiming as heir to the throne the son of a lady who is said to have another husband living besides His Highness the Gaekwar. But we believe that the story about the existence of the first husband has not been proved to be true, and that it is supposed to have been made up with the design of extorting money from the Gaekwar. In any case, if Residents and Political Agents are to take it into their heads to inquire closely into the paternity and legitimacy of all the children born at Native Courts, they will have enough to do. Native princes are apt to take the law into their own hands in these family matters, as Napoleon did when he divorced Josephine and married Marie Louise, or King David when he possessed himself of Bathsheba; and the British Government has hitherto had the good sense not to pry into the domestic and family affairs of its feudatories.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, has, we hear, written to Government asking them to remove from the Commission of the Peace the names of those Justices who lately made so discreditable a figure in the suit filed by some of the shareholders in the East India Bank against the liquidators of that institution. We are sure the unpleasant disclosures made before the judge who tried that suit fully warrant him in taking this course. We are told of an instance in which Sir Erskine Perry had the name of a Hindoo Justice expunged from the list of the Justices for having prevaricated before him in giving evidence; whereas, in the present case, the charges against the gentlemen are much more serious, and have been fully established. We are also glad to hear that a requisition has been sent in to the directors of the New Bank of Bombay, requesting them to ask one of two gentlemen who are connected with the Bank to resign, or else steps will be taken to remove them. This is a healthy sign of improvement in the commercial morality of Bombay; and, had such measures been adopted in times gone by, we should have been spared many of the calamities which have so much impoverished Bombay, and checked its once flourishing trade.

THE unusual quiet in the political life of Kattywar is a very remarkable sign of the times, and is, we believe, the result of the attitude assumed by Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, to the intriguers that surround the Agency. On his return from England, a few months ago, the particular clique known in Rajkote as the Tammany Ring were in great hopes of getting him to upset Mr. Peile's judicial decisions, and [illegible] their own profit by thus reviving as many [illegible] squabbles as possible. With a pretended anxiety for Colonel Anderson's dignity, but really to fill their own pockets, they disturbed all Rajkote by continual letters on the dry subject of reviews of judgments. The Tammanies are said to be exceedingly irate, as Colonel Anderson saw through the trick, and has carefully refrained from meddling with any of the decisions of Mr. Peile. Another tactic which they adopted has been on the whole unsuccessful. They would have liked much to embroil the Political Agent with as many great Chiefs as possible; to get him to dismiss the principal Karbharees and then elevate the members of the clique to positions of influence and power in Native States. This little project failed on account of the excitement which the dismissal of Mr. Gokuljee, the Karbharee of Joonagurh, caused at that city; and the execration which arose when it was hinted that he was to be disgraced as a malefactor. An officer of Colonel Anderson's years and experience cannot but be aware of the bitter enmities that exist among natives, and of the frequency with which retiring officials are beseiged with applications for places by the set of men who surround them. We are very glad to learn that he has shown no countenance to the theory that young lads and unsuccessful karkoons, &c., were to be made vakeels in the Agency Courts. Since he appointed thirty men without making them pass a qualifying examination, everybody has been required to qualify before getting sunnuds. The Tammanies can make nothing of this firm conduct, and do not know where to turn. They are said to spend their time dolefully in the verandahs of the cutcherries, croaking gloomily over [illegible] times and considering the pious project of [illegible] to petition against [illegible]

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] with an eulogium on Professor Max Müller's address. I trust the address will be carefully read by all your readers. All our leading papers have favoured us with leaders on it, but they have not discussed the subject, they have only paraphrased it. The truth is leaders in the present day have to be written under very high pressure as to time. Then again Professor Max Müller's address is not one that can be properly discussed in one leader; and editors are bound by that vulgar [illegible] consideration—space.

The present age requires the warning against extreme specialisation which the learned Aryan Professor gave forth at the Congress. Each learned Professor is apt in the present day to consider his own narrow stream to be the wide ocean of truth. Men of culture are also apt in the present day to sneer at the world and to call those who have no knowledge of it—Philistines. Therefore it was a pleasure to hear one who is a student say that—"All brooks, all rills, are meant to flow into the ocean, and all special knowledge, to keep it from stagnation, must have an outlet into the general knowledge of the world. Knowledge for its own sake, as it is sometimes called, is the most dangerous idol that a student can worship. We despise the miser who amasses money for the sake of money, but still more contemptible is the intellectual miser who hoards up knowledge instead of spending it, though with regard to most of our knowledge we may be well assured and satisfied that as we brought nothing into the world so we may carry nothing out." Of one thing the English services in the East may be justly proud, the great literary men they have produced—men who amidst the harassing duties of official life made time for intellectual pursuits. Professor Max Müller spoke in high terms of two of the greatest of these men—Sir William Jones and Colebrook. To me the life of Sir William Jones has always been one of the most charming of works. In the day we see him as the sound practical lawyer who wrote the work on Bailments: in the evening the scholar translating a love ode of Horace. Pleasant reading are his letters, full of knowledge and of soul.

Professor Max Müller complained of the indifference of our great Universities with their rich endowments to the encouragement of Oriental learning. Speaking of the University which has been to him for many years an Alma Mater, Oxford, he said—"While we have these, or are founding these, professorships for every branch of theology, jurisprudence, and physical science, we have hardly any provision for the Oriental languages. We have a chair of Hebrew rendered illustrious by the greatest living theologian of England, and we have a chair of Sanskrit which has left its mark in the history of Sanskrit literature; but for the modern languages of India, whether Aryan or Dravidean, for the languages and antiquities of Egypt and Babylon, for Chinese, for Turkish, nay even for Arabic, there is nothing deserving the name of a Chair." "When," he added "in a report on University Reform, I ventured to point out these gaps and to remark that in the smallest of German Universities most of these subjects were represented by professors, I was asked whether I was in earnest in maintaining that Oxford, the first University in what has rightly been called the greatest Oriental Empire, ought to support the study of Oriental language. Cambridge has established an Oriental Tripos and has a professor of Sanskrit and two of Arabic, and we trust that Oxford will soon purge herself of the reproach of not encouraging Oriental pursuits."

After Professor Max Müller's address, Professor Stenzler of Breslau spoke of the religious institutions of India, which he referred back to the time when the world was young. Mr. Shunker Pandurung spoke, and spoke well, on the subject of the violation of caste. Rev. Dr. Mitchell Murray expressed a hope that when Mr. Shunker Pandurang returned to India he would not have to swallow the five products of the cow. Dr. Brandt read a very deep and learned paper on the Geometry of the Vedas, but unfortunately few, very few, in the room understood it. Professor Max Müller confessed the subject baffled him. In the evening the [illegible] Section met, and there was a large crowd to hear His Excellency Brugsch Bey's address on "The Site of the Lake or Sea passed by the Israelites at the Exodus." Brugsch Bey does not believe that the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, but that they took a more northerly direction, and that the charioteers of Pharaoh were swallowed up in Lake Menzaleh.

On Friday the first paper was read at the Aryan Section by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell Murray, who treated of the difficulty of rendering such words as God, Saviour, Redeemer, Heaven into an Eastern language. Shunker Pandurung then read a paper on the age of the Sanskrit poet Kalidasa. Mr. Vaux proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Max Müller, which was seconded by Sir Mutta Swami, who in a rather common-place speech expressed the gratitude of his countrymen for the interest which European scholars had taken in their ancient literature.

Mr. Grant Duff opened the Archæological Section, but unfortunately Mr. Grant Duff was labouring under the serious misfortune of speaking on a subject of which he knew nothing. His paper was an elaborate cram.

On Saturday the Congress paid a visit to the South Kensington Museum, and the savants seemed astonished at and interested in the immense number of art treasures they saw. In the afternoon Professor Owen opened the Ethnological Section with an inaugural paper, remarkable for the wide research and deep learning displayed. It was a fine sight to see the old man who has been a great pioneer of science in England deliver the address. He was loudly cheered at the close. Dr Forbes Watson read a paper "On the Products of India, on the expediency of establishing an Indian Institution." Who is to pay for the Institution? The poor ryot of course. It was agreed that the Congress next year should take place at St. Petersburg, where I trust to be your special correspondent.

Sydney Smith said if London was swallowed by an earthquake the few survivors would celebrate the event by a dinner next day. A public dinner is a British institution as much as Magna Charta and trial by jury. Our labours at the Oriental Congress were brought to a close by a banquet at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor. The grand hall brilliantly lighted and the rich plate and the flowers and fruit must have made our native friends think they were in the land of the thousand and one nights. The good old custom of circulating the loving cup puzzled the Oriental guests. They wished to know who originated it. The world knows but little of its greatest benefactors.

ENGLISH SPORTING AND CLUB LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Leger—The Sale of Yearlings at Doncaster—The Empress of Austria and Hunting—Appreciation of our Bobbys—What is in a Name—The *Examiner's* tenderness for Human Brutes—Railway Accidents—Bankruptcy of Jam Jervis—The Intelligence of a British Jury.

FRIDAY ended the sensational and memorable meeting on the Doncaster Town Moor. The Park Hill Stakes produced a fine race, and it was won cleverly by a length and a half by Lord Ailesbury's Adventurière. In the Doncaster Stakes Mat Dawson's stable occupied the position of first, second, and third, with Sir R. Bulkeley's Leolinus, Peeping Tom, and Trent. The Doncaster week will be a red letter one in the calendar of the Ashgill stable. It does not often fall to the two of a stable to have at the same time two such horses as Apology and Lily Agnes. It is well known that Lily Agnes is almost as good as her stable companion Apology, and she beat Scamp and Lilian easily in the Doncaster Cup.

Between Church and Turf there does not seem any obvious connection, but this year Apology's victory in the Leger has been a victory for the Church, as Apology's owner is an octogenarian clergyman. All honour to the plucky old man, who, when telegraphed to for instructions on the morning of the race, replied—"All Lincolnshire is on the mare, and she must run if only on three legs." With regard to the scratching of George Frederick on the morning of the race [illegible] hard words have been said in the smoking [illegible] principal clubs. If favourites are [illegible] pastime. The horse-racing [illegible] sport and has [illegible] gambling trans[illegible] that racing wi[illegible] without [illegible] sible to have [illegible] sent day horse[illegible] "metallic frater[illegible] millions. It was [illegible] yon, three of the [illegible] one hundred [illegible] asserted a long time [illegible] George Frederick [illegible] course or run [illegible] Town Moor [illegible] wreck, and a [illegible] Tuesday when [illegible] Owner and trainer [illegible] selves up to the [illegible] cess. The gre[illegible] horse colt confid[illegible] trainer, and at [illegible] their money [illegible] morning of the [illegible] the Derby wi[illegible] lovers of sport [illegible] brought to Doncaster and [illegible] a fortnight previous[illegible] his leg. The [illegible] drawal of George [illegible] has certainly [illegible] sion on the [illegible]

Although George Frederick [illegible] ite, yet Apology [illegible] public, and [illegible] is said that Mr. [illegible], Mr. Luke [illegible], Mr. Gomm cleared [illegible] on the mare, and that the latter gentleman's share of the spoil was [illegible],000. On Monday the settling at the [illegible] was fairly good, although in one or two instances complaints were heard that accounts were not forthcoming. But was there ever a settling day in which one or two complaints were not heard?

Gold in England is certainly plentiful. How so little cubs up again [illegible] has always been to me a deep and inscrutable problem. Fancy a sale of horses, lasting only four days, realizing the enormous sum of 52,381 guineas. This was the case at Doncaster last week. Lord Rosebery gave 2,000 guineas for Sir Tatton Sykes's fine yearling colt "All Heart," by King Tom, from Marigold. The best yearling colt which judges of horse-flesh said had ever been seen at Doncaster was started at a bid of 1,000. Johny Osborne gave 1,600 guineas for a yearling colt by Adventurer from the famous [illegible] Bytheword, the brother to B[illegible], was bought by Thomas Davidson for 850 guineas. Sir Tatton Sykes offered to give Mr. Merry two yearling fillies for Marie S[illegible], but the offer was declined.

When staying in country houses in Austria I have always been struck with the keen appreciation the Austrians have for shooting and hunting—of all the Continental nations they are most like the English in that respect. An Austrian gentleman is generally a good shot and a bold rider. Austrian ladies as a rule are good horsewomen. The Empress of Austria, who is as good as she is beautiful, has been out several times with the Isle of Wight hounds, and has won the admiration of the [illegible] her bold riding and the way she takes her fences.

What is it that makes an English audience roar with laughter when a Bobby is knocked on the head in the pantomime? Can it be the original sin of the English race? It is true that we Englishmen are apt to grumble at the weakness the British Bobby displays for taking up people who have had a [illegible] "drunk and incapable." We do not like the way he has of supporting a charge on oath before the Police Magistrate. We object to the fondness the guardians of our hearths and homes display for our cooks and pies. But no man is a prophet in his own country. We now find that foreigners are [illegible] impressed with certain qualities possessed by our Bobbies which we have not discovered. We trust that Colonel Henderson will order the police not to hide their light under a bushel for the future. Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee [illegible], who describes himself as a Bombay Magistrate, went to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House police court on Saturday last to be allowed to make a public statement. Leave being granted he then made the following touching statement:—"As a stranger in this country he felt it incumbent on him to express his obligations for the repeated instances of kindness that he had received at the hands of [illegible] in the streets of London. He was quite unacquainted with the topography of London, and [illegible] the politeness, and the kindness of the police in assisting him to find his way about had impressed him very much. He could not in fact leave London without tendering his thanks to them." His Lordship said he was delighted to hear the statement.

"What is in a name?" said the [illegible] William. A great deal. A Jones and a Smith may do things which would disgrace a Howard or a Norfolk. We are sorry to find that one bearing the aristocratic title of Douglas, Elizabeth Douglas, of [illegible] place, has been brought up at the Marlborough-street Police Court on a charge of being "drunk and incapable of taking care of a pony carriage." Elizabeth Douglas had a companion with the euphonious name of Annie Spiller, a lodging-house keeper of Pelham-street, Brompton. A police constable said he assisted in removing the prisoners from a refreshment house where they had broken some glasses; and finding that they were incapable not only of taking care of the pony carriage but themselves, he took them into custody. The constable also stated that Elizabeth was not only drunk but violent. This Elizabeth stoutly denied, but she admitted that Annie Spiller might have had more champagne than was good for her in drinking [illegible]. The magistrate fined the noble Elizabeth ten shillings and Annie Spiller five.

The *Examiner* is a paper in which literary, political, and philosophical prigs air their views. The *Examiner* has [illegible] the public with an article on the "Repression of Crime." The writer "regrets to see the currency given to the notion that the only way to put down brutal outrages is to flog the perpetrators." The writer expresses sympathy for "helpless old men whose eyes are gouged out, for the women whose ribs are broken, for the children who are kicked about like footballs for the sport and bedridden thrown out of the window," but that we should hurt the backs or injure the feelings of the gentlemen who commit these acts of violence is too much for the philosopher who writes in the *Examiner*. The *Examiner* believes that "the mere public prominence of kicking cases like sensational reports of poisoning and suicides has by a familiar law of the human mind a tendency to aggravate the evil." It does not seem to strike the mind of the writer that a graphic account of the flogging of some cowardly brute whilst under the lash might by the same law frighten and deter other brutes from acts of violence.

We are becoming accustomed to reading in our morning paper of some frightful railway accidents. In the minor accidents the railway directors inform us that the "passengers sustained a severe shock." Few people, certainly railway directors, are not included amongst them, appreciate the full significance of this announcement. I saw Charles Dickens shortly after the terrible railway accident at Staplehurst: he said he had suffered only a severe shock. But his nerves never recovered that shock. I knew a leading lawyer who sustained a severe shock in the accident on the Irish line. Three months afterwards he complained of nervous apprehensions, six months afterwards he had a stroke of paralysis.

Jam Jervis, of Indian notoriety, has been declared bankrupt. The debts amount to the modest sum of £140,000, and the assets are estates in Wales. A short time ago the bankrupt took a noble mansion in a fashionable quarter and furnished it in the most expensive and æsthetic style. A bank in India is creditor to the amount of five thousand pounds. The bankrupt has been ordered to appear for examination on the 20th of November.

We have all been reared in the cherished belief that trial by jury is the corner-stone of the mysterious British constitution. But our faith in trial by jury has received a rude shock by a late occurrence. The case was one of libel, and it arose out of the case of "the Claimant," of which no doubt you have heard. The prosecutrix and defendant were, sad to say, sisters. The following is not quite the way in which a loving sister ought to write:—"You are a [illegible] wretch and have been condemned by all the courts in England. God have mercy upon you." The prisoner's counsel at the close of the cross-examination [illegible] he would not attempt to argue that the letters did not contain libellous matter, and he therefore did not propose to address the jury. The Recorder expecting but one answer, left it to the jury to say whether the statements in the letters were libels or not. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The Recorder remarked that if such a [illegible] was to stand no man or woman's character would be safe in this country, and declined [illegible] the jury with the next case. I once heard a learned Judge remark, [illegible] of his intelligent countrymen,—"Gentlemen, during a long career of thirty years at the bar, you are twelve of the most stupid men it has ever been my misfortune to meet with." If the Recorder had expressed the same sentiment the other day he would not have been far wrong.

NIMROD.

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[illegible]

[illegible] CYCLONE NEAR CALCUTTA.

[illegible]

Many houses in Burdwan have been swept down. The station roof at Howrah has been blown off.

The line from Calcutta to Khanoo is under water, and the telegraph washed away.

The up Bombay mail is seven hours late.

The mail from Calcutta did not arrive yesterday. A telegram from Jubbulpore tells us that the up train arrived there seven hours late, owing to the state of the line. There has been a cyclone in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and three carriages of the down mail, on Friday, were blown off the line near Burdwan, and four persons were killed and six wounded. The line from Burdwan to Khanoo was under water, and the telegraph had been washed away for miles. The ship Evening Star has been lost at the Sandheads.

Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., Secretary and Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government, in the Public Works Department, has proceeded to Darjeeling.

The Hooghly bridge will, it is stated, be opened publicly for traffic by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the 19th of November, though it is most probable that all the work will be completed by the end of this month.

A telegram from Nusseerabad, dated 15th instant, to the *Pioneer*, says:—Maharana Oodeypore adopted Suggoon Singh, son of Semaun Thakoor, before death. Will succeed, changing name at Dussara as custom says. [illegible] succession lies in Thakoor family.

The [illegible] observes the *Bombay Mail*, seems to be yearly [illegible] at the Government [illegible] instant about 2,500 logs were put up [illegible] nearly a lakh of rupees, or an average [illegible] Rs. 38 per log. A great many of these [illegible] which in former times could be obtained for about Rs 6 each.

The services of Captain Woolridge, Captain M. J. King-Harman, Major Bates, Lieutenant Verner, Surgeon [illegible], Veterinary Surgeon Walker, Lieutenant G. [illegible], the Sappers and Miners, and the 32nd Regiment of Pioneers, all lately employed in relief or transport duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Lahore [illegible] understands that the new road being made under the supervision of Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, up the Lacha Lang pass is progressing satisfactorily. It is represented as a great improvement upon the old road, and will be considered by all traders making use of the Kulu route to Ladakh as a perfect Godsend.

Sir Jung Bahadoor's wives, we read, attracted much complimentary notice at the Calcutta opera on Monday night. The ladies behaved like civilised beings in all respects. They sat in the front of their box, blazing with diamonds—in harmony with their status as representatives of the gorgeous East—but unveiled. Sir Jung sat unostentatiously in the background.

The Lahore paper hears from Peshawur of a serious outrage committed by a party of hillmen, supposed to be Zukka Khails, who carried off two sepoys of the 2nd Sikhs proceeding with a camel from Kohat to Peshawar. One of the sepoy's was, it is said, then murdered in cold blood, without the slightest provocation. The other sepoy and the camel man contrived to effect their escape.

The ship Contest, of Greenock, 1,002 tons, has been posted at Lloyd's as missing. The Contest is supposed to have foundered or been burned on the passage home from Bombay for Liverpool. She left the former port on 20th February last, under command of Captain Carruthers, and had a crew of twenty-two men. The Contest was built of wood at Ardrossan in 1855, and was owned in Greenock by Messrs W. & J. Crawford.

The Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper states that a force has gone to Sherabad under the orders of the officer commanding at Koorgan, with instructions to endeavour to reduce the surrounding tribes to order. A proposal has also been made to the Ameer of Bokhara to take another district for Sherabad, but he has at present objected to do so, and has referred the matter to the Russian Governor.

The following officers, who are to take part in the Duffla expedition, have arrived in Calcutta: Captain [illegible], Brigade Major and A. D. C., Captain de [illegible], R. A., commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery, and Captain M. Heathcote, of the Quarter-Master General's Department. Surgeon [illegible] has also been ordered [illegible] at once to Shillong, to join the Head Quarters of the 43rd Native Infantry.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. C. B. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Thomas Harrison, of the s.s. [illegible], to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision which occurred in the Bombay Harbour on the 1st instant, between the s.s. Almora and a boat named Nag Punchmee. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

An Italian named George [illegible], a Quarter-master on the Madras [illegible], has been bound over to keep the peace [illegible] threatening the life of Captain Taylor [illegible] Master Attendant. It would seem [illegible] connections in the establishment [illegible] by Captain Taylor, and that [illegible] thereto, abused Captain Taylor [illegible], the Acting Pier Master, and [illegible] would either shoot or dagger him [illegible] Taylor did not press the charge.

[illegible] the French [illegible] Marshals [illegible] from the Polytechnic School, two from the [illegible] of St Cyr, and [illegible] risen from the ranks. Of the 314 Generals [illegible] Generals of [illegible] the Polytechnic School, [illegible] and 125 [illegible] from the [illegible], and 12 Generals of Division and [illegible] Brigadiers have risen from the ranks.

The correspondent of a contemporary writes from Darjeeling on the 12th instant:—The Lieutenant-Governor was to have arrived this morning, and would have been received by a guard of honour of the Volunteers and noiseless demonstration of loyal welcome, but His Honour disappointed everybody and walked quietly into church last evening unannounced, save by the shadow thrown before him on that page of the *Charivari* which depicts him as about to take the ribbons from the hands of his predecessor.

We regret to hear bad news of Mr. Russell's progress from Leh to Yarkund. A letter received at Simla from Mr. W. H. Johnson, one of the Joint Commissioners at Ladak, reports that the [illegible] of 158 of his baggage mules, having [illegible] a like number of loads at Khushk [illegible], returned to Leh during the last week of [illegible]. Mr. Russell has demanded their [illegible] at the hands of the Cashmere authorities [illegible] the intention of suing them for damages. [illegible] Trading Company's goods seem hardly likely [illegible] arrive in Yarkund as soon as Mr. Russell [illegible].

[illegible] Specifications [illegible] have been filed in the Office of the Secretary [illegible] Government of the North-Western [illegible] Improvements in [illegible] by Robert [illegible] Parliament Street, [illegible] without charcoal [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] of Darjeeling. [illegible] continuous kiln for burning bricks; [illegible] By James Frederick [illegible], Mechanical Engineer, Mirzapore.—Improvements in floating docks and pontoons: by Josiah Latimer Clark and John Standfield, Victoria Street, Westminster.

We have received an intimation from the Telegraph Department to the effect that telegraphic communication with Calcutta has been totally interrupted since early on Friday morning. It seems that the line has been blown down for a length of some fifty miles, and messages are being transmitted between Calcutta and Raneegunge three times a day by special messengers by rail. From this it would appear that the break must be between that station and Burdwan. The telegraph director of traffic who has forwarded this news to the office at Bombay also says that he has learnt that a passenger train was blown off the line, near Burdwan, but no particulars of the occurrence had been received.

The Bucharest official paper announces that Prince Charles of Roumania during his stay in England visited the Emperor Napoleon's tomb at Chislehurst and placed an *immortelle* upon it. Some people infer from this, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that he expects the Napoleon dynasty to be restored, and it is remarkable that France, in spite of its repellent attitude, is always the sun round which the political star of Roumania revolves. While sympathy with the Empire is attributed to the Prince, the Democratic party sympathize with the French Republicans, and hope sooner or later with their aid to introduce that form of Government. They seem insensible to the danger of such an experiment as regards the existence of the Roumanian State.

One of the Paris papers reports a conversation of M. Bazaine, according to which Colonel Villette, whom he has no longer an interest in screening, detached the rope from the gargoyle at 5 o'clock the morning after the escape, throwing it over the cliff. This had been agreed on between them in order that the discovery of the escape might be retarded, and that Bazaine might have some hours' start in case of his being pursued while still in French waters. It was Doineau who recommended the use of the girdle and of the second rope, and there had been a previous scheme of escape in which he had agreed to take part. Had Bazaine been obliged to land at [illegible], Doineau, being well acquainted with the country, would have conducted him on a mule across the mountains to Italy.

A military correspondent of the Allahabad paper bears testimony, by reference to his experience of the good and soldierly qualities of the late Lahore Light Horse, to the success with which the Eurasian race, so much under discussion at present, can be trained to arms. The Lahore Light Horse "would have gone anywhere and at anything living. It grieves me to add that this fine, though numerically small, regiment was disbanded, and that its former members are now growing old and useless, and drawing very small pittances." Some of the men, however, are still fit for work we are told, and would gladly serve again. They might be made use of as the nucleus of a new regiment which should carry on the traditions of that to which they formerly gave so high a character.

We daresay our readers could not have a better opportunity of judging what an Indian printer's devil is capable of doing than the ludicrous mistake which was made on Saturday in our Baroda telegram, in which it was announced to the world that a "hair" had been born to the "Crown" of Baroda. Perhaps the P. D. had a notion that Baroda was rather bald, and therefore that there was nothing more reasonable than for the appearance of a hair on its crown to be a subject of such widespread interest as to deserve a telegram all to itself. The mistake looks like a joke, but an Indian P. D. is more incapable of a joke than the people of a certain nationality are said to be of understanding one, and therefore on this occasion he must be accused of nothing worse than an unlucky determination to make something reasonable appear out of the crown of Baroda.

The *Englishman* tells us that on the 30th of June last the population of Melbourne was estimated by the Government at 797,049, being an increase, as compared with the previous quarter, of 4,573, of whom 3,815 were born in the colony, and 758 were immigrants. The fact would certainly be interesting if correct, as Melbourne was little more than a village thirty years since, and even down to 1851, the year of the gold discoveries, was but an insignificant town. It has since that time increased wonderfully in size and importance, but to nothing like the extent given out by the *Englishman* which would place it, in respect of population, amongst the foremost cities in the world. Our contemporary has mistaken the entire population of the colony of Victoria for that of its capital city—Melbourne. That is all. We speak from actual knowledge. The population of Melbourne is a little in excess of one hundred thousand.

The visit of Sir Jung Bahadoor to Calcutta, the *Friend of India* says, has occasioned many surmises as to the errand upon which he has come. The public are at present in possession of no particulars, beyond the mere fact that the Prime Minister of Nepaul has seen the Viceroy, as a preliminary to visiting Europe early next year. Sir Jung Bahadoor is believed to be now on the best terms with his neighbours in Thibet just now. He is also advancing in years, and may very naturally be desirous of making some arrangement or other under a British guarantee, in regard to the future occupancy of the throne, and the permanent aggrandizement of his descendants. In addition to these materials for diplomacy, it may likewise be the case that there has been some important misunderstanding between our Indian Government and that of Nepaul, each party declining to give way. In such an event Sir Jung Bahadoor has too much good sense to behave badly, and he would be wise in his generation, as he always has been, in resolving to see the Secretary of State.

It is said that in consequence of the representations of the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, that extensive adulteration of Kangra Valley and Dehra Doon teas, which were intended for the Central Asian markets, took place at Umritsur, the authorities have been making enquiries on the spot to ascertain the nature and extent of this alleged adulteration. Colonel Paske learnt that the process the tea was put through was that of being first steeped in lime water and then exposed to a roasting process, in order to give it a good colour. Particular enquiries have, we believe, been made at Umritsur, and it has been ascertained, that though the green teas intended for the Central Asian markets, sent down from Kangra and other places to Umritsur, are submitted to some sort of process for improving the colour, the operation does not amount to adulteration, in the ordinary acceptation of the word. The process is simply this: the tea is rubbed with a kind of soap-stone and then roasted, the operation being nothing more nor less, than what is called the process of "facing" tea, which is allowed to be a perfectly legitimate one.

The *Friend of India*:—In addition to the Duffla [illegible] on the north bank of the Brahmapootra, two exploration surveys will, as last year, start in the early portion of the ensuing cold weather for the hill country between Assam and Burmah. The first under the command of Captain Butler, Political Agent, Naga Hills, with Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R. E., in charge of the survey will continue its work from where the party left off at the beginning of this year, viz., the Naga Hills, S. W. of Sibsagar. The second under the command of Lieutenant Holcombe, Assistant Commissioner of [illegible] with Captain Badgley of the [illegible] Survey, will start from the neighbourhood of [illegible], and explore and map the country between the Dikhoo and Dimoo or Delhi, to which [illegible] the [illegible] year. Escorts of 90 [illegible] and [illegible] will be furnished from the 42nd or 43rd, and 44th N. I. Regiments. Should these surveys be brought to a successful termination [illegible] weather, the whole of the Naga Hills to the watershed between Assam and Burmah will have been explored and [illegible] with no small benefit to the Government.

Writing on the future of our Eurasian population, the *Pioneer* suggests the establishment of colonies or settlements for them in India. Our contemporary sets forth that one of the stumbling-blocks in the way of their advancement is the fact of their being always located in towns and cantonments, in which they have remained since their birth, simply because they were unable to earn a livelihood elsewhere. Our contemporary thinks that we might commence with pensioners, giving deserving men 50 to 100 acres. He then goes on to say:—"At first these settlements would be under European officers, who would act as governors, judges, pension paymasters, and general managers. Not having an acre of land that they can call their own, the Eurasians are naturally obliged to live in towns, and seek employment of a peaceful nature. Any race would deteriorate under this style of existence. Given life in the open air, agricultural employment, simple fare, and temperate habits, and a stalwart race of men will be the result, at any rate, the experiment is worth trying in the present instance. If India could once be studded with Christian, English-speaking Eurasian colonies, we should hold a far securer position than we do at present, and our army could be sent where necessary beyond our Frontiers, with very little chance of internal dissension resulting on its departure."

Twenty-two women arrived at San Francisco from China recently in the steamer Japan, and were objected to by the State Commissioner of Emigration on the ground that they were [illegible], imported for immoral purposes. He prohibited their landing. The Chinamen who had imported them set up that they were immigrants and were entitled to protection and liberty under the Civil Rights Law, and the treaty between the United States and China. On a writ of habeas corpus they were brought before a district court, which, amid great excitement on the part of the Chinese population, decided that under the laws of the State, the women could not be allowed to remain in San Francisco. They were, accordingly, remanded to China. Brought to the steamship, these unfortunates refused to go on board; they lay on the wharf and howled piteously, and were carried to the ship by main strength. There they were released, just as the vessel was sailing, by a new writ from the Supreme Court of the State. The women were sent to gaol for safe-keeping, and the whole case, involving the obligations of the Burlingame treaty, the Civil Rights law, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was re-argued. The final decision was to the effect that the importation of the women was unconstitutional and illegal, and that they must be sent back to China by the ship that brought them.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It is generally thought that a well-known History of the Crimean War exceeded the bounds of fair criticism in its strictures on the leading personages of the Second Empire; but these are thrown altogether into the shade by the stories which certain German writers retail, who seem never to tire of trampling on what German arms cast down. Certainly, the courtiers of Napoleon III. laid themselves peculiarly open to scandal; but still it is hardly excusable in a grave journal like the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to be repeating as historical the silly fabrications which were whispered of them in third-rate Paris salons in the plenitude of their power. Marshal St. Arnaud was naturally a favourite subject with the *gobemouches* in his day, and in a late number of the "Pariser Chronik" of the Augsburg journal we find the old charge against that officer of helping himself to bank-notes from his Imperial master's desk revived and handsomely supplemented. According to this version, the guilt of the Marshal was apparent to a General Cornemuse, then on duty about the Court as aide-de-camp, who whispered his suspicion to Napoleon. Swords were at once drawn in the Imperial Cabinet, and Cornemuse fell dead, wounding his adversary severely. The slain man's body was quietly got rid of as that of the victim of a sudden fit, and St. Arnaud, going out with unhealed wound and broken reputation to seek death in the Crimea, died, not of cholera, as generally supposed, but of the lingering effects of the sword of his accuser. Such is the story which we command, in all its marvellous details, to those who would have their history served up with sensational sauce, and who are not troubled with scruples as to what they write of the dead.

The most fearful typhoon ever known in Hongkong swept over the Colony on the night of September 22-23rd. 14 vessels were sunk in the harbour, 4 are ashore, 15 dismasted or otherwise injured, while 6 are missing, and a vast number are leaking and require examining. The whole Praya from the City Hall to West Point is a heap of ruins. Every pier and jetty, except one, is almost entirely destroyed. The damage done to property is fearful. Nearly every house has been more or less damaged, and the finest trees are blown down. Several Chinese houses have been levelled. The loss of native life is appalling. A rough estimate puts it at 3,000, and some 200 bodies have as yet been recovered, while numbers are still coming to shore. The Praya is actually offensive from the number of corpses. Amongst the native craft more than one half have been lost. In the height of the tornado, as the steamers Albay and Leonor were foundering with their crews and passengers, an alarm of fire added to the horrors of the night. Happily, the flames were soon extinguished by the fearful gusts of wind, or half the native town must have gone. The water rose four feet over the Praya, and morning dawned upon a city presenting the appearance of having suffered a bombardment. Over Canton the storm swept with comparative lightness. But Macao passed an even more terrible night than Hongkong. Not only was the wreckage by wind and wave almost as great, but a band of incendiaries set fire to the town, and a hundred houses, together with a fine Church, fell a prey to the flames. The water rose there, as here, several feet. The White Cloud and two men-of-war are total wrecks, and the most beautiful portions of the city are mere ruins.

Writing of the Duffla Expedition a contemporary says:—Although Harmutteo—where a strong post is early to be established—is probably where the troops will land, the correct base of operations will either be Pichola-mooka, a point on the Brahmapootra nearly due south of it; or at Narainpore on the Dikrong River, about half way between the two. The stations of the Eastern Frontier District will not be denuded of troops while the expedition lasts, although the force is drawn from the four regiments garrisoning that part of the country. Detachments of various strength, from nearly 300 men downwards, will be left at Debroghur, Shillong, Sudiya, Gowhatty, Tezpore, &c. At the last-named posts, in addition to the garrisons, will be placed the reserve of the Field Force—some 500 men in all—so as to be ready to replace any casualties that may occur. Should the necessity arise for the reserve to join their comrades at the front, possibly the troops at Dinapore and its vicinity may be called on to strengthen the frontier garrisons; but this eventuality is somewhat remote. The survey party accompanying the expedition will consist of Major Godwin Austin, of the Survey Department, Lieutenant J. Harman, R.E., a Sub-Surveyor, and about 20 men. Plane-tabling is to be the order of the day, and the various high peaks, averaging some 4,000 feet, being fixed trigonometrically, very little, if any, triangulation will be necessary, by this means a large tract of these unknown regions beyond our frontier will, it is hoped, be fairly and rapidly surveyed. Survey parties with small escorts will probably be detached for considerable distances, even if practicable right into the country of the Meeries, and of the Abor tribes to their north-east. A map showing the proposed route of the Expedition has just been issued from the Surveyor-General's Department.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. [illegible], Captain D. Renneldson will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr Morrison.

For Brindisi.

Mr J B Ironsides
Mr and Mrs C Miller
Mr D Barbone
Captain Filgate, R E

For Venice.

Colonel Faulkner
Mr and Mrs McGlashan and two children
Mr P Maller
Mr F B Girdlestone
Major Rideout
Major F C Hinde
Mrs C D Field and infant

For Suez.

Mr C F Glennie
Mr T James
Mrs Burnell

For Aden.

Mr E Hope
Lieut H Clarke, R E

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 18th October, 7-45 p.m.—Mail steamer Amazone from China arrived.

Trincomalee, 18th October, 4-25 p.m.—H. M. S. Briton from Calcutta arrived yesterday.

[illegible] FOWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can any of your numerous readers give me some useful hints as to the rearing of guinea chicks in this country? I have tried to rear some this rains at this place, but entirely failed—whether owing to excessive dampness in the rains, or what I don't see. They all died before they were a month old. The diet was [illegible] chopped hard-boiled eggs, [illegible], white ants, [illegible] bajree, and occasionally pepper corn. They were always kept under a coop in a dry warm place.

[illegible]gherry, 14th October. GUINEA FOWL.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Here is a simple solution of the problem you inserted a few days ago. I trust your correspondent wasn't seriously confounded by it.

Let x be the height of the Tower: h the height of the observer, and i the inclination of the embankment to the horizon. Then in one case $h = x \sin i$, and in the other case from similar triangles, $h =$ [illegible] divided by the distance between the top of the Tower and the top of the embankment. But this distance is evidently equal to [illegible] divided by $\sin i$. Substitute this in the second value of h, and equate the two values, and x will be found $= \frac{ac}{a-b}$ as required.

16th October. PONS ASINORUM.

ENGLISH AND NATIVE ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Terry's letter in your paper of to-day [illegible] me to ask room in your columns for the following. I was once on the committee of a district "exhibition" to which the local [illegible] brought some very creditable gold and silver works. The most successful exhibitor, however, was intensely disappointed at getting no prize for what he considered his masterpiece, a little silver box ornamented with a figure of a dog scratching himself, copied from a flea-powder advertisement in *The Field*; nor could he understand the amusement which was created by his remonstrance that it was "Vilayatè namina par mane." Another instance of the same tendency in native art is the extent to which the Venetian sequins are not only worn, but manufactured in this presidency, to say nothing of the popularity of our own not very ornamental small change as jacket buttons.

As for the tea things which hurt the English critic's feelings so much, and which Mr. Terry disowns, they were probably ugly enough; but who ever saw a graceful teapot that would make good tea? The native teapot is the ugliest out, and does not make good tea.

KESWAL.

Tanna, 16th October.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MALWA, 14TH OCTOBER.

THE WEATHER IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Our cold weather has set in about three weeks earlier than usual, probably owing to the unusually heavy monsoon we have had this year, which was some ten or fifteen inches above our average. The bajree and jowaree crops are said to have suffered from excessive moisture, but in other respects the country will benefit thereby.

REDUCTIONS ON THE NEEMUCH RAILWAY.

I regret to say the work on the Neemuch line of railway has been considerably contracted, for want of funds, and the work is to proceed for the present at half power.

HOLKAR AND HIS INCOME.

The last number of the *Graphic* contains a rather flattering likeness of His Highness Holkar, though it somewhat belies the commonly received idea of that potentate's character. There we have the beau-ideal of a Mahratta leader in the olden times, whereas, if we are to credit all we hear of His Highness, he is said to have more of the sowcar than the soldier about him. But no doubt a good deal of this is due to the force of circumstances. Had His Highness had a proper field of action whereon he could have displayed the military instincts of his race, it is a question whether he would have devoted himself to the more peaceful pursuits of money-making and developing the resources of his State. However flattered His Highness may feel at his likeness, I am inclined to think he will hardly relish the statement that his revenue only amounts to 25 lacs, and that his capital only contains 15,000 inhabitants. Now, any one who has visited Indore city must have been struck by its great extent, and 100,000 would have been nearer the mark; and as regards his revenue it is at the least double what is stated above. In estimating the revenue of a native prince, we must not fall into the error of calculating the land assessment at the rates levied in our provinces. For instance, opium land pays from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per beegah according to quality, and, as Holkar's State produces over 20,000 chests of opium, this would require about 133,333 beegahs of land at the rate of 12 lbs. of opium per beegah; and if we multiply the beegahs by 15, the average rate of assessment, it gives a revenue of nearly Rs. 35,00,000 on that item alone. As a rule, I believe, the land assessment is much higher in native States than under our Government; and, so far as my experience goes, the ryots will stand a good deal more squeezing than those under British rule, probably because there are fewer [illegible] and money-mongers about ready to ventilate their complaints and make them discontented.

BOMBAY.

Erratum.—Our paragraph in Saturday's paper, headed "A Suspicious Case," was not quite correct. The name of the firm mentioned is Henry Dods and Co., and the cashier was in the Custom's employ, and not in that of Messrs Dods and Co.

An Accident.—A native child of eight years of age accidentally fell from the window of a house in Old Gilder Street, a height of twenty feet, on Saturday last, and received injuries which necessitated her removal to hospital.

Another Accident.—On Saturday evening a native coolie named Hanmanta Chana accidentally fell as he was descending the steps of the Apollo Bunder and was so severely cut about the face and hands that he was immediately removed to the Gocuddas Hospital. The Superintendent of the Water Police attributes the accident to the slushy condition of the steps.

Fall of a Shed.—A shed situated at Doongree Cooley Street, immediately behind the Fire Brigade station and belonging to one Byabhai, woman, fell in on the night of Friday last. The shed was used by a blacksmith, whose apprentice, named Hatheo Ragoo, happened to be asleep in the shed at the time. He was after some difficulty extricated from among the ruins and found to have been much hurt. He was immediately removed to the Gocuddas Tejpall Hospital.

A Charge against a Ship's Officers.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, one of the crew of the B. S. [illegible] appeared before Mr. Cooper and obtained summonses against the first and second officers of the vessel for assault. The complainant stated that he had been ashore on the previous evening, and upon returning a few hours after he found two men fighting. He was about to separate them when the first and second officers attacked him together and struck him with irons and the butt end of a pistol.

Robbery at the Nagdavie Branch Post Office.—A most daring burglary was committed at the Nagdavie Branch Post Office on the night of Saturday last. It appears that three iron bars had been removed from a window and by that means an entrance was effected. Two wooden boxes were forced open and thrown into an adjoining gully with the contents strewed about. An unsuccessful attempt seemingly was made to force open the letter box, for the broken blade of a knife was found inserted in the lock. The robbers had fortunately overlooked an open drawer which contained postage stamps to the extent of Rs. 200.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last, at its registered office, 5, Meadow Street, to confirm a special resolution passed on the 24th September last. Mr. M. R. De Quadros was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhagubhoy, and carried unanimously,—That the following words be added to section X. of clause 98 of the company's articles of association:—"Provided that in times of difficulty and distress, owing to scarcity of rain, damages caused by exceptionally high tides, cyclones or other causes, it shall, if found necessary, be lawful for the directors to make special advances to the ryots over and above the usual advances, such special advances in no case to exceed the sum of Rs 20,000 in any one year, and to be charged to a separate account in the books of the company."—A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Serious Assault.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Dugald Leitch, representing himself as an engineer, charged four Hindoo fishermen with assaulting him on the night of the 12th instant. It appeared that the complainant was in the habit of visiting a woman who resided at Colaba, and at about 10 o'clock of the night in question he stopped at the door of a house which he mistook for that of his female acquaintance and knocked for admittance. A voice from inside answered in a language that complainant did not understand, but interpreting it as an invitation to enter, he pushed open the door and walked in. His sudden appearance unfortunately terrified an old woman who was seated in the room and immediately raised an alarm. Complainant on discovering his mistake was about to leave the house, when he found himself surrounded by about half a dozen men, who proceeded to belabour him unmercifully with heavy clubs. The cries of the complainant succeeded in bringing a policeman to the spot, who took into custody two of the men. His Worship in disposing of the case observed that it was fortunate for the men that the timely interference of the police had prevented their attack terminating more seriously than it had done, but at the same time he was bound to take in to consideration the excuse that the defendants had made, that the cries of the woman led them to suppose that she was being ill-treated by the complainant, and he would accordingly deal with them as lightly as possible. Three of their number were sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth was discharged for want of evidence.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations met in Poona on Friday, October 9. There were present—

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable J. Gibbs.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
The Honourable Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Honourable Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestonjee.

THE PASSING OF THE JAILS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the Jails Regulations Bill. The Bill had already been considered in detail, and the only amendment which had been received regarding it was the following from the Advocate General, who considered that it would make the Bill apply clearly to non-Regulation as well as Regulation districts:—

In the event of the provisions of this Act being extended or applied to any place beyond the districts subject to the operation of the General Regulations and Acts affecting the Bombay Presidency, the weekly and periodical visitation as hereinbefore directed of any District Jails established in the said place, shall be conducted by such officers as the Government may from time to time appoint, and the visitors so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as are conferred on ex-officio visitors by the preceding section.

The amendment was agreed to, and the section was added as section XLVI.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then moved that the Bill be read a third time.

Agreed to.

His Excellency put the motion, that this Bill do pass.

Agreed to.

THE BILL TO AMEND ACT NO. 1 OF 1865.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers begged to propose the first reading of Bill No. II. of 1874—To amend (Bombay) Act No. I. of 1865—The Bombay Revenue Survey Act. The statement of objects and reasons showed clearly the object of Government in introducing this Bill. The High Court of Bombay had declared that because the date up to which occupancies might be relinquished is laid down in Act I. of 1865 as the 31st March, the Survey Settlements cannot legally be introduced to have effect from the following revenue year subsequently to that date. It has been found on previous occasions, when survey settlements were about to be introduced, that there are so many details to be gone into by the officers that it is almost impossible to get everything ready by the 31st March. Therefore, it was now proposed that the date should be postponed to the time which is generally regarded as the commencement of the cultivating year—that is, the 5th of June. In many districts in the Presidency it would be simply impossible to go into the fields and prepare the field registers which are necessary before a settlement can be introduced, sub-divisions frequently occur in fields, and in the. Moreover, measuring of these, in order that every individual may have his rights, is often a task requiring considerable time. By putting the time back cultivators will not be inconvenienced, and the Bill contains ample provisions to obviate any hardships to which cultivators could possibly be exposed by the alteration of date.

The Hon Rao Sahib—There is nothing in the Bill regarding the difficulty said to have been raised by the High Court. The only case I know of touching this point is that of Govind Venayek *vs.* the Collector of Ratnagiri, in which the enhanced assessment was levied at once, and hence the difficulty. If, however, you propose under this Bill not to levy the enhanced assessments at once, I think all difficulty vanishes. I think, therefore, that this Bill is incomplete, and if you are dealing with the matter at all, I think that all other orders and notices affecting the agriculturists ought to be dealt with at the same time.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—We are proposing to introduce, in a short time, a new Revenue Code in which all these matters will be dealt with.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—As we are going to have a Revenue Code, and it may take some time to have that Code thoroughly discussed in this Council, would it not be better to define now the subject of notice between landlord and tenant? Six months' notice being required is causing great hardship. In some parts of the country it causes the tenant practically to lose the twelve [illegible] the year.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—The Hon. Rao Sahib is now speaking on a very different subject. The object of this Bill in the first instance has been explained by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. In some parts of the country the Revenue Survey [illegible] could prepare the necessary field registers before March, but in the Concan and the [illegible] districts, where holdings are very small, and disputes about boundaries are numerous, the thorough examination of the properties becomes a troublesome operation, and one requiring a great deal of time. I believe that the same difficulty exists in Guzerat. I think this Bill will benefit the landholders, for it is much better for them to have the surveys done thoroughly and completely at once than having them done hurriedly and so as to cause a great deal of trouble afterwards. Clause 2 of the Bill before us really contains a considerable concession to landlords, who under certain circumstances may get their assessment for the first year fixed at the old rates. The old rates lasted for thirty years, whereas the new ones may not extend over a longer period than twenty-nine years, and this is surely a matter of considerable advantage for the landholders.

His Excellency the President—Supposing the new settlement is introduced on the 25th August, then according to this Bill a man does not become liable for the increased rate till the 1st of August following. [illegible] when must he give notice that he is going to give up the land?

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—If a settlement was introduced on the 25th August 1874 the new rates of assessment would take no effect in the year then current; and in the ensuing year 1875-76 the new rates would not be levied on any occupant who resigned his land before the 31st March 1876 according to the third clause of section 2 of this Bill.

His Excellency the President remarked that under these circumstances, it appeared to him that plenty of time was being allowed to the landholders.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I remember when the case alluded to by the Hon. Rao Sahib came before the High Court, it was pointed out that it would be very hard if a man were obliged to give in his resignation of his land on the 31st March, because it might be that he knew of the revised assessments only a day or two before.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—The case supposed by His Excellency is quite distinct. Before the 31st March a man would have eight months' notice in which he might resign. The fact is that the High Court has raised no such difficulty as this Bill seems to suppose. You are now giving three months to the Revenue Survey and twelve months to the ryots, so that the law will practically be neutralised.

His Excellency the President put the motion, that this Bill be read a first time.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be translated and distributed before being read a second time.

THE WUTTUNDARS' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the Council should resolve itself into a committee to renew consideration of the Wuttundars' Bill. He proposed a number of verbal amendments, which would not affect the principle of the Bill.

After a number of unimportant amendments were made upon the Bill,

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that to section XXV. the following proviso should be added:—"Provided that only heads of families shall be so recognised."

The Hon. Rao Sahib objected to this amendment, which would only raise up the whole question again of wuttun representation.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Section XXVI. shows that it is only heads of families that are meant to be recognised, and this amendment will make the Council's intention more apparent.

His Excellency the President—It is already laid down that the Collector must be guided by the custom of a wuttun, and if the custom were that others than heads of families might be elected as representative wuttundars by carrying this amendment, it will clash with the rule already laid down for the Collector's guidance.

The Hon. Rao Sahib mentioned that he knew of cases in which the custom of many years had marked the succession to a representative wuttundarship to be different from mere primogeniture.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—But we take our stand from 1843, and we have been told by experienced Collectors that it is only since that date that all such abuses have crept in, and we now wish to revert to the practice which prevailed before 1843.

After some further discussion the amendment was not pressed.

REPRESENTATION IN WUTTUNS.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson moved that the following new sections be added to the Wuttun Bill as sections XL. and XLI.:—

40. In the case of a wuttun in which the representative wuttundars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods, the Collector shall on the occurrence of the turn of any such representative wuttundar to perform the duties, issue a notice to the whole body of registered representative wuttundars, calling upon them to appear before him at a certain time and place to elect an officiator, or such number of officiators as may be required by the Collector under the provisions of section 41 of his Act.

Clause 2.—If not less than three-fourths, including the wuttundar whose turn it is to officiate, of the representative wuttundars appear at the appointed time and place and unanimously nominate a fit and proper person or persons, being a wuttundar, or wuttundars of the same wuttun, the person or persons so nominated shall be entitled to officiate in the place and for the period of service of the representative wuttundar whose turn it is to perform the duties.

Clause 3.—If the person or persons so nominated be other than the representative wuttundar whose turn it is to perform the duties, he or they shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the only appointed deputy or deputies of the said representative wuttundar.

41. If in the case of a wuttun in which the representative wuttundars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods the representative wuttundars shall not appear at the time and place appointed under the provisions of the last preceding section, or shall fail to nominate an officiator, or the requisite number of officiators, unanimously, then the provisions of this Act as to service by the representative wuttundar entitled to officiate and as to appointment of deputies shall apply.

He said—The object of this Bill is so to regulate successions and appointments that the intriguing and corruption which prevail in wuttuns may be greatly mitigated. As regards single wuttuns the matter is disposed of. In rotation wuttuns it is proposed to fix the rotation once for all, which certainly will have the effect of preventing any intriguing as to the order in which the representative wuttundars are to officiate. It is perfectly immaterial to Government who fills the position of representative wuttundar so long as fit and the best men are procured. Some of the Collectors allege that fixing the order of rotation finally will have the effect of preventing the best men from being always got. In fact, they consider this regulation to be too hard and fast, and that it will have the effect of doing away with all interest on the part of the wuttundars as to who shall officiate in the wuttun, inasmuch as the whole thing will be reduced to a certainty. This interest in the affairs of a wuttun should not, I think, be done away with. As far as such an interest can be created, it is desirable to allow it full play. Wuttundars as a rule have not much to think about. The succession to the duties of a wuttun has hitherto been a subject of great interest with them, and it is not altogether advisable to deprive them of that interest and give them nothing whatever to think about so far as public life is concerned. It is asserted that the arrangement I propose will be entirely inoperative, as no representative wuttundar with a term to officiate would be induced to forego his term. But all I have heard makes me doubt that assertion. A representative wuttundar might be too old or too young, or one afraid of assuming heavy and responsible duties, and who would be glad to pay somebody else to do them. At the same time he would be very unwilling to confess that he did not feel equal to performing the service and would prefer a deputy appointed. He would probably rather attempt to fulfil the duties himself, and therefore we would have a man serving who certainly would not be the fittest person to do the duties of the wuttun justice. I think it would be much better to give him an opportunity of getting a substitute in the way proposed by my amendment. All the wuttundars would meet and point to S_1 and S_2 as the best man to officiate, and if the Collector's voice were thrown into the debate, I doubt not that the most suitable person would as a rule be appointed as officiating wuttundar. This would at the *same time preserve some electoral privileges* to the people, and induce in them a public spirit which would be well for them and for Government. It may be said, "Why not go further, and carry election through all parts of the Bill, and make majorities predominant?" But that is the very difficulty which it is the object of this Bill to *remove*. We can only go a certain length, and beyond that the rights of parties will not permit us to go. The amendment I propose arises out of various amendments which have been passed to day and suggestions made by officers learned in the law.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Now that we have come once more to the elective principle, I would suggest for the consideration of Council whether it would not be more practical to agree to election by a majority of the wuttundars whose families hold three-fourths of the wuttun emoluments.

The Hon Colonel Anderson—If you get into majorities you get into a number of difficulties.

His Excellency the President—Might not three-fourths actually turn out the man who is entitled to officiate?

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—No; the representative wuttundar must agree before any election can take place.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Practically, then, the representative wuttundar will always have the power of electing his own deputy.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—I do not mean to say that is a little trumpery wuttun, worth Rs. 10 a month, the privilege contained in my resolution would be great; but in the case of larger wuttuns it would be looked forward to with some interest by the wuttundars. It may give rise to some corruption, but corruption and khutputtee in elections are not unknown in England as well as India. As for a khutputtee itself goes, I do not think it is advisable to stop it altogether. When it is external khutputtee it ought to be interfered with, but as to internal khutputtee it might be left alone, for it amuses the people and does no harm to us, as it exists entirely among themselves. There would be many cases, I am sure, in which unanimity would be gained. I think my amendment is decidedly a move in the popular direction.

The Hon. Rao Sahib approved of the amendment as it was an advance towards the principles he contended for.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers supported it because it would cut the ground from under the feet of those who argued that it would be unjust to make the whole body of wuttundars responsible for the acts of one person.

The amendments were agreed to.

The Bill was then declared read a second time, after which,

His Excellency the President adjourned the Council.

The Council met at Poona on Wednesday, the 14th October, at noon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable J. Gibbs.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
The Honourable Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Honourable Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestonji.

His Excellency the President mentioned that by some mistake the corrected copies of the Wuttun Bill had not been received by the Legislative Department from the printing office in Bombay, and he considered it would be advisable to adjourn the meeting for a day.

The Council accordingly separated.

The Council met again at Poona on Thursday, the 15th October, at noon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.
The Honourable A. Rogers
The Honourable J. Gibbs.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
The Honourable Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
The Honourable Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestonji.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the third reading of the Wuttundars' Bill. He would not trouble the Council with any remarks upon it as it had been under their consideration for a long time past and previously had been carefully considered by the officers of Government.

Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary to Government) suggested some verbal amendments upon the Bill, which were agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. Chapman—Sir,—Before this Bill is read a third time I wish, by way of summing up the results of our labours, to state what I conceive to be the scope of the measure and the objects which we hope to obtain by its enactment. In the first place, I think we may congratulate ourselves that on this occasion, at all events, we cannot be charged with having legislated in a hasty and precipitate manner. The subject has been under the consideration of the Government for many years past. Conferences have from time to time been held, which have been attended by the most able and experienced Collectors from different parts of the Presidency, and since the introduction of this Bill into the Council, more than a year ago, it has been translated, widely distributed over the Presidency, and the fullest and freest criticism has been invited from all quarters. The voluminous papers that have been placed before Hon'ble Members will show how unreservedly this invitation has been responded to. We have, in fact, taxed not only our own patience, but that of the official world generally to the utmost. Well, broadly speaking, the end sought to be attained by all this enquiry has been to strengthen and build up from their foundations the ancient village forms of Government as they are found to exist in the offices of patell or head man, of koolkurnee or accountant, of watchman, and of mhar or man of all work. It is a great satisfaction to know that the measure we are now about to enact has, with the one exception, of the question of maintaining the existing law in regard to the joint responsibility of wuttundars to which I shall refer hereafter, been unanimously approved by the Council. I will now briefly review the principal provisions by means of which we hope to preserve, as far as possible, the status of the officers I have enumerated; and stay the process of disintegration which has so rapidly set in of late years. In the first place I would draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to sections V. to XIII. They will see that we have recognized the all-important necessity of providing adequate remuneration. To this end we have made the most effectual and stringent provisions against the alienation of wuttun property. Under Native Governments fixed cash salaries, such as we are in the habit of paying, were hardly known, and the cost of the administration was mainly defrayed by assignments of land. It must be obvious to any one who considers the subject that it is hopeless to expect efficient service without sufficient remuneration, and it must be also clear that it would not be possible on financial grounds to increase the pay of this vast host of officials scattered over every part of the country, except by having recourse to additional taxation to an extent that could not be thought of. Therefore, it behoves the Government to jealously guard the assignment that have from old been attached to those offices, and prevent their being alienated and falling into the hands of money-lenders. In the steps we have taken in this direction, we are merely enforcing and enacting what has been well known to be the common law of the country. I am happy to believe, too, that this policy accords with the feelings of the people themselves, especially as it has been accompanied by the concession of the unreserved right of adoption. While on the subject of remuneration, I would wish to direct attention to the provision in section XVIII., for the enforcement of the payments in kind due to the watchman and the mhar by the villagers. In the Deccan, especially, it has long been felt, that some such provision was necessary, and that it was a perfect mockery to tell these people to enforce their rights against the village at large by means of a civil suit. There can also be no doubt that the villagers have frequent cause for complaint against this class of servants for not doing their work properly. The relative duties and obligations of the parties are so indefinite and obscure, that it would be hopeless to attempt to provide for their precise performance. We have therefore thought it best to provide for the adjustment of disputes by reference to the ancient village punchayet or jury. The Government are quite alive to the objections that exist to any official interference being exercised in these matters, and care will be taken in the executive instructions that will be issued for the working of this Act to enjoin on Collectors and their assistants the greatest caution in the exercise of their power, and to abstain from interposing their authority except in cases where it is clearly proved that one or other of the contending parties are persistently in the wrong. It will be especially necessary to enjoin care, because there will be a perhaps not an unnatural tendency on the part of junior European officers to sympathize with the mhar, as the poorer and weaker party, whereas there can be no doubt that this class of people may, perhaps, take to the wide and lucrative field of employment that is now open to them as domestic servants and are apt to become somewhat too independent and insubordinate to the villagers, and neglectful of the duties that appertain to their hereditary office. The next, and certainly the most difficult and perplexing question we have tried to deal with, has been the manner in which appointments to the hereditary offices of patell and koolkurnee are to be regulated. As I said on a previous occasion, very great difference of opinion has been found to prevail amongst our oldest and best authorities regarding this moot subject of officiating by rotation. It may, I think, be safely assumed, that there was no precise or uniform system; and that in the case of patells, at all events, the strongest and most influential member of the wuttun managed to keep all the power and authority of the office in his own hands. It is certain that we have neglected hitherto to lay down any precise and uniform legal rules for nominating to these offices; and that the consequence has been the prevalence of the great confusion, with its attendant evil results, which we hope by the passing of this bill to put a stop to. We have provided (Section XXVI.) that the custom of the wuttun anterior to the introduction of Act XI. of 1843 shall be enquired into by an officer of not lower standing than an Assistant or Deputy Collector; and that after the parties interested have had a full opportunity of adducing their proofs and urging their claims, the register is to be prepared, containing a list of those entitled in their own right to hold office. To prevent the future ramifications that must inevitably arise from the growth and multiplication of the offspring of the people thus registered, we have insisted on the principle of primogeniture, and all further sub-divisions with the confusion inseparably therefrom will be prevented. We have carefully guarded against encroaching on the rights and privileges of the other members of the wuttun except in the matter of service, and we have provided that they shall be eligible for service as deputies of the men entered in the registers. By a recent amendment we have attempted to relax the hard and fast rule of fixed order of rotation, and have allowed the representative wuttundars to meet together and appoint an officiator by the voice of a majority, including the man whose turn it was to serve. These then are the means by which we hope to secure uniformity and system in nominating to these appointments, and to do away with the objectionable and demoralizing practices that formerly prevailed. Much will depend upon the judgment and discernment of the officers who will have to superintend the preparation of these registers. It will be the duty of the Government to furnish them with as precise rules as possible for their guidance; and they will be strictly enjoined to interfere as little as possible with the past; and not to re-open old disputes and feuds. The provision of clause 2 of section LXXIII. will, we hope, prove effectual in preventing decisions which have been arrived at after full enquiry before a competent and trustworthy officer being disturbed. As regards registers that have already been prepared, it will, I hope, be only necessary to make alterations in cases where palpable innovations and wrongs have sprung up since the introduction of the Act of 1843, and which have been perpetuated. Cases which will come under decision for the first time will, I hope, be dealt with in a liberal spirit, and in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the wuttundars themselves. Lastly, I hope, we have laid down in a clear and perspicuous manner the responsibilities and liabilities of hereditary village officers. I wish here briefly to refer to the one point regarding which there has been a difference of opinion in the Council, namely, the principle of joint responsibilities as contained in this Bill, and to say that we have merely re-enacted the provisions of the existing law. I am persuaded that, judging from the past, there is no fear of this power being exercised by the Government in a harsh and hasty manner. Looking, too, to the organization of native village society, where every man's character and pursuits are so well known to his neighbours, I believe it would be impossible for any systematic or organized crime to be perpetrated and shielded by the Government village officers, without the cognizance of the other wuttundars; and I think, therefore, it would be impolitic to relieve them from the responsibility of giving information. If Hon'ble Members will turn to clause (*d*) of section LXIV they will see that this principle of responsibility has been laid down for the first time in the case of the crime of cattle poisoning of which the mhars of the village are often believed to be guilty, either from motives of revenge on account of non-payment of their [illegible], or in order to obtain the skins of the animals. This is a crime which is most difficult to detect and punish, and which [illegible] most ruinous consequences on the ryots. I believe the very guarded provision which we have made is most necessary, and I hope it may prove effectual. Here, again, the power of punishment is reserved to the Government alone, and will certainly never be exercised except in very flagrant and extreme cases. I have endeavoured to explain the ways by which we hope to utilize and to maintain the old village system. These ways are—1. By enacting and enforcing the common law of the country against the alienation of wuttun property; and by providing a means for enforcing the remuneration by payments in kind, of the humble but invaluable services of the watchman and mhar. 2nd. By regulating the manner in which appointments to the offices of patell and koolkurnee are for the future to be made; and by putting a stop to the demoralizing and objectionable mode of proceedings which have hitherto prevailed on these occasions. 3rd. By defining the obligations and the liabilities of the holders of these hereditary offices. It would be folly to attempt to conceal the fact that the inevitable tendency of our centralized system of administration, with its precise and uniform laws and regulations, and rules of procedure, is and must be to emasculate the vigour, and to contract the freedom and latitude of action which were the characteristics of this form of separate village government. I say that it would be idle to suppose that by any efforts of ours we can restore these ancient institutions to their original political power, even if we were desirous to do so. But, I do say that we shall have accomplished no unimportant task if we succeed in gathering up and binding together the valuable remnants of these institutions, and utilizing and adapting them to the wants and requirements of the present day. For my own part I am far from confident that we shall succeed in this endeavour. But whether we fail or whether we succeed we shall at all events have the satisfaction of knowing that we have bestowed the most unremitting care on this difficult subject, and have dealt with it in the most cautious and conservative spirit.

The Hon. Rao Sahib referred to the subjects upon which he had previously offered opposition to the measure. He still opposed the wholesale alienation of wuttuns, and thought the common law offered ample security against wuttundar misdemeanants. It was no just argument, he contended, that the principle of joint responsibility in wuttuns existed previously and was now simply being re-enacted. The law relating to wuttuns had been amended in many respects, and he could not conceive why an improvement should not also be made upon the law in respect of alienations. He concurred with the Hon. Mr. Chapman that it would be well if the doctrine *quieta non movere* actuated the officers of Government in administering the Bill.

His Excellency the President remarked that it had been contended that the Bill would interfere with the rights of inamdars, jaghirdars, &c., but a special clause had now been introduced which sufficiently protected those interests.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers' motion was carried.

His Excellency the President then declared the Bill passed, and adjourned the Council.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Extracts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

Submitted Dock Committee's report, dated 30th September, on those portions of the Government of India's letter, dated 24th August 1874, which were referred to them. A copy of this was furnished to each of the Trustees on 1st October.

Resolution—The Trustees adopt the report of the majority of the Dock Committee, and confirm the resolution of the 15th June, proposed by Colonel Trevor. As the necessity of the reclamation of land in order to connect the Mody Dock with the shore cannot be doubted, the additional cost of fifteen or twenty-three lacs, as shown by para. 13 of the report of the committee, must be accepted on Mr. Ormiston's plan for the Mody Dock.

Resumed consideration of petition against the imposition of a fee on boats from other Bunders taking shelter in Trustees' basins, signed by certain muccadums and others.

Resolution—The petitioners to be informed that the object of imposing fees on boats from other bunders anchoring inside the Trustees' basins, was to prevent the traffic of the bunders from being impeded; that the Trustees see no reason for immediately altering their resolution to impose these fees, but that the matter will be considered after the arrangements have been a short time in force.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th September, stating that the grain dealers are dissatisfied with the recent increase in rent on their boats which remain in the basin for a length of time without discharging. The former charge was 8 annas per mensem, the present is 4 annas per diem on boats not discharging within 48 hours. The Traffic Manager recommends that the old charge be reverted to.

Read minutes of the members of the Bunders' Committee on the proposal.

Resolution—The Traffic Manager's recommendation to reduce the fees in question to the former rate is approved of.

Read letter dated 6th October from the Deputy Conservator, reporting the condition of the Prongs Lighthouse and lighting apparatus when he took it over on 1st October, and stating that he finds 5 natives instead of 3 will be required to work the machinery. The extra cost will be Rs. 23-15-2 per mensem, for which he asks sanction.

Resolution—The proposed increase of establishment for the Prongs Lighthouse is sanctioned. The points brought to notice regarding the state of the platform should be communicated to the Acting Chief Engineer for report. The state in which the prisms were delivered should be reported to Government.

A tall Western girl named Short, long loved a certain big Mr. Little, while Little, little thinking of Short, loved a little lass, named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long; and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So Short, meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before Long, which caused Little, in a short time, to marry Long. Query.—Did tall Short love big Little less because Little loved Long?

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INDIAN NEWS.

Madras Mortuary Register.—From the 3rd to the 9th instant, 7 East Indians, 211 Hindoos, and 20 Mahomedans died, a total of 238 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years being 249 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from small-pox, 63 from fever, 17 from dysentery, [illegible] from diarrhœa, and 149 from "other diseases."

The N. E. Monsoon.—According to a long established custom, the Flag Staff in the Fort was lowered yesterday as an intimation of the advent of the North-East monsoon. Experience has shown that the belief that the monsoon sets in punctually on the 15th October is simply a delusion. Yesterday was a bright sunny day with the sea breeze coming in with much freshness.—*Madras Times.*

Marine Court, Calcutta.—Mr. Mate Pilot, A. W. Phipson, was tried last week at the above Court for having unskilfully navigated the British ship *Hazeeldean*, off the Sandheads, on his taking charge of her as pilot. The proceedings of the Court lasted several days and Mr. Phipson was sentenced to suffer a fine of one-fourth of his earnings for the next six months. A report of the proceedings will appear in due course.—*Englishman.*

Extension of Tea Cultivation in Nepaul.—It would appear as if the estate "over the border" is going to be largely extended this year. Colonel Thappa, of Elam has, through his agent, been buying large quantities of tea seed in this district, and most of it has already gone into Nepaul. If what we hear be true, labour must be cheap in that part of the world. The natives here say that labourers have to do a certain number of day's work per annum *gratis*. How nice if this could only be carried out in British territory!—*Darjeeling News.*

The Madras Hunt.—We are informed that the hounds for the Madras Hunt are expected to arrive before the end of the month, but are sorry to hear it rumoured that there is a probability of a portion of the pack being disposed of immediately on its arrival, owing to the apparent decadence of "sporting spirit" in our community, as evidenced by the corresponding prospects of the subscription list. We trust the rumour is unfounded, as we feel sure there are many among us, who would willingly loosen their [illegible] rather than allow the institution to [illegible] and we are credibly informed that [illegible] its inevitable fate, unless supported by such extraneous aid. From a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that a meeting of subscribers is to be held at the Club on the 15th instant, at which some "important questions are to be decided." We can only express a hope that the meeting will be numerously attended by willing and liberal supporters [illegible].—*Madras Mail.*

An Unsubstantiated Charge.—We have received a [illegible] trial of Mr. James Jackson, late an [illegible] S. I. Railway at Negapatam, who was charged with forgery before the Sessions Judge [illegible] that place, and tried on the 6th instant, and fully acquitted. The charge was laid by the leading members of the Railway Co-operative Society. The allegation was that the accused, for allowing his bills to run on without payment, was refused the privilege of making any more purchases on credit; and that he then sent an order to the store for certain articles in the name of Guard Wood, whose signature, as alleged, he forged at the foot of the note. Several European and native witnesses were examined, but their evidence was marred by discrepancies, and the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. In giving judgment, the Judge said—"I pronounce an acquittal. Before discharging the prisoner, I am of opinion that the prisoner has been the victim of a conspiracy, and I would like to see the conspirators in the box. The prisoner is discharged."—*Madras Mail.*

The Oriental Bank Case at Tellicherry.—On the 10th instant, the case of the Oriental Bank Corporation *versus* Mysore Ramanah and Bawachy Koonchi Pinky, came on for hearing before the Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry. This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 50,000 on Bills drawn by Mysore Ramanah, and accepted by Bawachy, who has since absconded. The defence set up was that the Oriental Bank Corporation had not used reasonable diligence in giving notice of dishonour to the 1st defendant, whereby he suffered loss by delivering coffee to the 2nd defendant, which he would not have done had he received timely notice. For the plaintiffs it was urged that such notice had been duly given by post. Judgment was given against the 2nd defendant only, on the ground that the evidence of the peon who was alleged to have posted that letter was unsatisfactory. Messrs. Gover and Gantz appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. O'Sullivan for the 1st defendant. The case excited a great deal of interest, and the court was crowded, although Saturday was a public holiday. I may add that the Oriental Bank has the sympathy of all the European inhabitants, the result of the trial taking every one by surprise.—*Correspondent Madras Mail.*

The French Opera.—The performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot" on Monday night drew together a large audience, and the beneficiaires had every reason to be satisfied, as of one or two of them, it might almost be said, that they were making their *début*. The Opera was necessarily much cut down, but what was given went off very well. The music was light and sparkling, and pleased everyone, as did also Mons. and Madame DePiace. One of the beneficiaires, Mademoiselle Julien, also came in for a fair share of applause, which almost rose to enthusiasm in some parts of the house, when she appeared in the second act in the dress peculiar to the piece. Some little extra excitement was enjoyed in the upper portion of the house, as, in addition to the presence of Sir Jung Bahadoor and suite, a considerable fund of amusement was afforded by one or two members of the audience putting their feet through the flooring, and in the rapid way in which they took up fresh ground for fear their bodies might follow. We heard some time ago that the white-ants had taken possession of parts of the theatre, but we had no idea it was as bad as it is. We would suggest the proprietors having it surveyed, as, if any accident were to happen, it would probably take place when the house was filled, and the consequences might be serious.—*Indian Daily News.*

Railway Ticket Offices.—The Madras Government suggested the establishment of temporary Railway ticket offices at central points in large towns on the occasion of great festivals, and the Agent of the Madras Railway thereupon put himself in communication with several of the most influential native officials of Government, but was unable to find any Agent of sufficient responsibility to whom the sale of tickets could safely be entrusted. Mr. Elwin, in informing the Government of this result, stated that as there are [illegible] in Madras at which festival tickets [illegible] opinion that sufficient facilities [illegible] for the purchase of such tickets. On the South Indian Railway an experimental office was [illegible] on the occasion of the last [illegible], when, out of a total number of 1,138 festival passengers who purchased return tickets at [illegible] their tickets at the temporary [illegible]. The Agent, however, did not apparently consider [illegible] from the experiment, [illegible] at the town office [illegible] the departure of the several trains, and in consequence [illegible] of booking large [illegible] especially adapted [illegible] the crowd at the station [illegible] the latter." [illegible] require Railway Companies [illegible] detached offices.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, has submitted a letter to Government from the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, in which Mr. Elwin solicits the withdrawal of the restriction that a head porter shall not be employed as guard on any other portion of the line than that between Tripetty and Codoor. The Traffic Manager (Mr. Church) shows that a rigid adherence to this order will impose on the Company an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,650 per mensem for spare guards to meet occasional requirements, and he argues that the duties for which these men are engaged can be quite as efficiently and safely performed by the head porters at the principal stations. Colonel Shaw-Stewart agrees with Mr. Church that the training which head porters undergo fits them especially for undertaking the duties of guards, over whom, in some respects, they have a decided advantage. On the present staff eighteen head porters are competent to act as chief guards, and twelve as under-guards, and as the guards' list is recruited as much as possible from the rank of head porters, these men will probably be promoted gradually to fill vacancies as they occur. Under the circumstances explained, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the restriction placed on the employment of head porters so far as to allow that those who have been officially certified by the Traffic Manager as competent to undertake the duties may be appointed to act, when necessary, as chief or under-guards. It will be understood, however, that head porters shall never be employed as chief guards except on emergencies, or after having acted as under-guard for a reasonable time.

Promotion in the Punjaub Commission is about to receive another check, though one which will not be quite so severe as that it experienced when Messrs. Corbery, Wood, and Captain Gordon Young were brought back after many years of absence in other provinces. This time, moreover, the shock occurs in the midst of promotion in the right direction. Some two years ago Colonel Hawes, a first class Deputy Commissioner, was anxious to quit the service, taking the pound a day. He was then in England where he overstayed his leave and was struck off the ranks of the Punjaub Commission in consequence. The promotion thus created was then given away. Colonel Hawes, thinking that the Commander-in-Chief would receive him back, did not object. But it appears that the Military Department refused to own its prodigal son, who fell to the ground between two stools. No department would pay him. The controversy on this subject has gone on ever since, while the Colonel has resided in the Kangra Valley awaiting the upshot. He did his best to settle the matter by putting down his name for one of the forty retiring pensions, but unfortunately he is just out of the running. The Viceroy has at last settled the question by declaring the Punjaub Government his lawful guardian, and bound to give him the first vacant Deputy Commissionership. On the other hand, we notice among the names of the forty retiring officers, three of the Punjaub Commission (two very high in seniority), Colonels Coxe, Elliott, and Belbage. Their departure and the retirement of Major Figbe who has, we hear, come into a fortune, will give four steps, one of which will go to Colonel Hawes. At last some of the officers who have spent ten years in the lowest grade begin to see their way out of it.—*Pioneer.*

An Emeute at Poodoocottah.—Poodoocottah has again been the scene of an emeute on the part of the dissatisfied Cabulee creditors of the Rajah, though it does not appear to have been as serious as the one which took place last year, and which necessitated the interference of the Political Agent. The following account of the affair is given by our Poodoocottah correspondent, who writes on the 14th instant:—"We have just had a bit of sensation here in the shape of an emeute, which occurred yesterday at the Rajah's Palace. It is well known that during the Navaratri festival the Rajah remains in strict seclusion, and sees no one, except the officiating Brahmins, for ten days. Yesterday morning, some of the Cabulees, the Rajah's creditors, made an attempt to enter the Palace where the Rajah performs his [illegible] and [illegible] himself. This of course could not be allowed, and the sepoy who was on duty guarding the entrance, stopped the intruders, and refused to allow them ingress. This interference enraged the men, who, thereupon, turned round on the sepoy and subjected him to a severe beating,—a proceeding which, of course, attracted the attention of the Palace retainers, who soon collected in a large body on the spot. A fearful riot now seemed inevitable, but tidings of the situation were soon conveyed to the Sirkele, and this officer promptly ordered the immediate arrest and confinement of the refractory Cabulees, which was accordingly done. In the afternoon the men were placed before the District Magistrate, who released them on their own recognizances in the sum of Rupees fifty, to appear before him whenever required, pending the enquiry into the charge preferred against them. The Cabulees, however, consider themselves to be the injured parties, and demand redress.—*Madras Times.*

HONGKONG.

TERRIFIC TYPHOON.—FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIVES, SHIPPING, AND PROPERTY.

THIRTY-NINE SHIPS SUNK, WRECKED, MISSING OR DISABLED. NEARLY A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

(*Overland China Mail, September 26.*)

A typhoon which, though of very short duration, has probably proved the most destructive witnessed since 1862—if not exceeding it in that respect—swept over the island between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., of Sept. 22—23. The barometer, as we noted at the time of going to press on the 22nd was steadily falling, and this it continued to do with increasing rapidity till the culmination of the storm. At 7 p.m. the wind, which had been blowing freshly since 6 o'clock, began to come in puffs, which the experienced knew to herald an undoubted typhoon, the first heavy blast being felt at 7.30. From this time forward, the blasts increased in intensity and frequency, the utmost force being reached at about 2.30 a.m., when the greatest damage was inflicted.

Between 9 and 10 p.m., it was evident that a storm of more than average intensity was beginning to prevail. The sea was lashing the stones of the Praya Wall, and beginning, apparently in mere play, or as a preliminary effort of its strength and an earnest of its future performances, to twist their granite masses about and upheave them as though they were feathers. As early as half past nine as a few persons careless of the storm were on the way towards the theatre, they were hailed by a storm of plaster which flew from the cornices and facings of some of the hongs on the Praya. At the Theatre the somewhat gloomy appearance of the representative of the troupe, the few chairs outside, and the absence of the usual throng of gossipers near the Hall denoted clearly that the storm was beginning to be felt, and that none but the most devoted votaries of Thespis preferred the chance of being destroyed in a public assembly by the possible wind-compelled collapse of the City Hall, to that of being smothered in the ruins of their own houses, in the comforting company of their own families. But it was not till after the conclusion of the performance, and the return of audience and actors to the disquiet of their homes or hotels, that the demon of the storm began in earnest his work of destruction. Soon after 2 a.m. he let loose a squall of appalling violence, which howled and whistled through the town, seeking every alley and bye-way, and leaving every where traces of its wanton spite. The atmosphere was principally composed of tile, brick bats, jalousies, verandah beams, and foliage (where there were trees) an atmosphere somewhat difficult of inhalation, and heavier in its pressure, than the usual atmospheric burden each person has to bear. The shipping became quite uncontrollable. Sailing vessels despised such fragile or untenacious restraints as anchors and chain cables. Steamers even found that the power at their command was insufficient to save them from destruction. As time went on the storm gained in fierceness. Houses in the Chinese quarter were blown back into their component parts. Men, women, and children were smothered in the debris. Junks in the harbour were capsized and sunk, many of them leaving no hitherto discovered trace, or were smashed to atoms by the drifting vessels which encountered them. Sign boards and even the roofs of houses were borne about "o'er sea and land like waftage of the air." Calamity, ruin, and death ran riot and could not be restrained. The casualties which happened in harbour could not be alleviated by any assistance from the shore, and in the instances in which life was saved on shore it was often at the risk of lives more valuable than those which were prolonged.

It was not till after morning dawn that it was ascertained how severe had been the losses both of property and life. Commencing with the Praya, of which we have as yet been able to make only a hurried survey, the bathing house has put to sea for good, nothing but wreckage now showing where it stood. In the Recreation Club's boat-house, many of the racing four-oars and private boats have been destroyed, while the hull of what was one Majesty's gunboats obstrusively thrust its stern on to the boat platform. As the bend by the City Hall has commenced the destruction to the sea wall, which extends along its whole length to West Point. As on former occasions the huge masses of granite have been hurled by the titanic force of the storm far inward, in some cases touching the front walls of the houses. But on this occasion even greater force than usual must have been exerted, inasmuch as we notice in some instances that as many as five or six blocks still clamped together, have been washed up in one huge mass. For practical purposes the Praya wall may be said to have almost disappeared, while the earth has in some places been washed away so as to expose the gas and water mains and the telegraph wires, five or six of which combine in certain spots, to trip up the unwary loiterer whose eyes are too fully occupied in contemplating the ruin around him to pick his steps.

The Praya buildings have naturally suffered badly. The City Hall has as usual come to grief in the way of glass, in spite of all precautions; and the North East corner, devoted to the valuable collection of newspapers was literally beaten in, the glass being in minute fragments and the jalousies splintered to pieces. Many of the volumes, it is feared, are injured. Fortunately, the precautions taken with the main body of the library have saved the books from any damage. The front portico of light iron and granite is a simple ruin, blocking up ingress, while the noble trees opposite, which was one of the glories of Queen's Road, has been torn up by the roots and lies a magnificent ruin across the way. The houses lining the Praya from the City Hall to the Clock Tower appear mostly to have escaped with slight damages to plaster and glass, but west of Pedder's Wharf, the ruin inflicted is enormous. The Town clock was stopped at 2.35, which we therefore assume to have been the time when the heaviest gust came down. It is at all events certain that most of the worst damage was inflicted about that hour. To the foreign houses this was mostly slight, verandahs, shutters and windows being smashed, but little damage being done to the houses themselves. With the Chinese tenements it was different. As the storm howled, and hissed, and raged, whole stories were swept away in rapid succession.

It was, of course, at the wharves and amongst the shipping that the most serious damage was done, and this, sad to say, has resulted in the known loss of very many lives. All the stone jetties and wooden piers along the Western Praya face are wrecks. Russell's wharf, Pedder's wharf, Vogel, Hagedorn's wharf, the [illegible] Company's Pier, and Pacific Mail Pier, &c. [illegible] them so injured as to require almost entire [illegible]. The most melancholy incidents of the [illegible] the foundering of two steamers and three [illegible] the former with the loss as is supposed of some 100 lives. In addition to this, several vessels are capsized [illegible] and dismasted. We subjoin a list of [illegible]. The Spanish steamers Albay and Leonor [illegible] off Douglas Lapraik's wharf. [illegible] were saved, but, sad to say, [illegible] Captain Echanique [illegible] is reported to have been [illegible] trying to save others is [illegible] was washed ashore this morning [illegible] of the lanes leading from the Praya to Queen's Road. Regarding the Albay [illegible] known as to how many she had on board. It is said that she [illegible] Chinese passengers besides officers and crew, [illegible] confirmation. She arrived [illegible] in-shore, the Captain [illegible] to be extinguished. If true, [illegible]. The Aldebaran, [illegible] and A. E. Vidal [illegible] reported at their Consulate [illegible]. The Charlotte Andrews is reported [illegible], the Lizzie H. is dismasted [illegible] wharf but has since floated off, [illegible] is dismasted. Twenty-five [illegible] to injuries, not total loss, [illegible] at the Harbour Master's by noon. The [illegible] said to have suffered greatly. We must not omit to notice one curious case of rescue. A [illegible] Chinese swam, or more literally, was [illegible] into the Office of the German Consulate where he was afforded shelter until morning. He was one of those [illegible] the unfortunate Albay, but as yet no particulars have been got from him owing to the want of an interpreter. Messrs Jardine's steam-launch, as also that of the P. & O. Company, has gone down.

The damages to roads and houses throughout the city has been enormous. Queen's Road, Hollywood, Caine and Robinson Roads were impassable from the trees which, uprooted or torn down crossed them in every direction. Amongst well known houses which have suffered we note that Government house is much injured in the roof. Sir John Smale's more than half unroofed. The Castle has lost its verandahs and Stonehenge nearly all its glass. Ball's Court, Mr. Ede's house, and others on the West Road have also suffered badly. Throughout the Western portion of the town verandahs have been torn away in all directions, and at least half the trees which beautified the roads have been destroyed. The telegraph lines are all down throughout the island; and still worse the Gas Company's premises have sustained such damage that, as an advertisement elsewhere informs us, the supply will be cut off for a day or two.

The Peak has suffered severely. The typhoon took off the roof and verandah of Mountain Lodge: the Bachelors' quarters and the Sanitarium being also unroofed. This happened about midnight. The Surveyor General's house is almost a ruin, Mr. Price having a narrow escape with his life. The Harbour Master's ex-office, lately transferred to the Peak, is also minus its covering. The signal topmast and yard have taken their departure and the lower mast is almost uprooted but still whole. The trees, croquet lawns, &c. are demolished, the stone seats even being displaced by the terrific force of the wind.

Among the items of which we gleaned so many in our melancholy survey of the ruins, we may briefly mention the following:—

The Messageries Maritimes' premises are much injured. The Ko Sing theatre is a ruin. At 10 p.m. the roof of 52, 54, and 56 Hollywood Road fell in. By special providence and the intervention of some European gentlemen and [illegible] lives were saved—192, 194, 196 in the same [illegible] totally ruined. Up to noon to-day orders for the interment of about 40 bodies found drowned were issued by the Coroner.

In Upper Station Street occurred a fearful casualty. Several houses fell in and many lives were lost. Six children were smothered in the ruins. Their remains showed few traces of injuries. H. M. S. Princess Charlotte, and the Meanee lost a considerable portion of their wood awnings.

September 23rd, 6.20 p.m.—A vessel apparently a German barque foundered off the S. end of Chung Hue at 2 p.m. to-day. Another supposed to be the Falco was so low in the water at the same time, that she has probably sunk. Near the same place two masts evidently in their places, in some vessel are standing up above the water. The American ship Therese is near the N. E. of Lantao apparently at anchor and uninjured; the Matilda Atheling is also at anchor to the westward having only had her stern injured. A ship is ashore on Lantao. The Courier from Newchwang is near Cowechow dismasted, and several vessels, principally Siamese are missing altogether.

(*24th September* 1874.)

We give below items of intelligence as they have reached us. Great as we thought the damage on the morning of the 23rd, each succeeding hour has proved that we had underestimated the calamity.

The injuries to the Gas works and mains by the typhoon were somewhat extensive. The main pipe at Wanchai was broken by the destruction of the bridge opposite Messrs MacDonald's ship, and it was some hours before the leak was discovered. At the works, the Superintendent's house was partly unroofed and the gable end of the house occupied by Mr. Donald was blown right down. The ladies residing in those buildings were compelled to take refuge in the engine house. The furnaces were submerged by seven feet of water. Considerable damage was done to the books and accounts in the office. A part of the Police Station is a wreck. The verandah overlooking Stanley Street, and the Justices' Room have been laid in ruins. We regret to learn that Telegraphic communication with Saigon, has been stopped since the typhoon. The Cable House at Pokfoolum, has been much injured by the sea, and most of its contents washed away. We have very great pleasure in drawing attention to the gallant conduct of Mr George Taufer and his brother, the engineers of the Hongkong Insurance Engine. During the sinking of the Albay and Leonor at the height of the typhoon, they most pluckily went to the rescue of the drowning men and succeeded in saving some thirty-six lives. This is not the first time Mr G. Taufer has thus distinguished himself, and we hope that the Government will recommend him for the Royal Humane Society's medal. Although an American, Mr Taufer will not probably object to receiving from Englishmen a just recognition of his brave conduct. A large parcel of Westall Brand & Co.'s Market Reports has been picked up on Bonham Strand. No address was visible on them, but they had evidently been made up for delivery. The "anti-blockaders" of Hongkong will not grieve much to learn that the Custom's Station at Cheung-chow, has come to utter grief in the typhoon. The mandarin with his attendants was brought over by a junk to-day. The Steamship Atalanta, Amoy, and Formosa, have gone alongside the Wharf and Godowns Pier for the purpose of discharging. We hear the British bark Ardent goes there to discharge; she is now lying at Wanchi with her stern driven in. The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Ava, during the typhoon, drifted with her moorings down past the police hulk, where she brought up. She was not hurt in the least we understand. The S. S. Bokhara reports a ship about 12 miles N. E. of N. end of Lamma with mizen-mast gone, and apparently no sails bent, yards adrift, &c. The Peng-chao-hai has brought in the Captain of the German barque Everhard, (from Whampoa with tea and bound to New York), which vessel drove high and dry on the N. E. end of Lantao during the recent typhoon. She also brought in a boy found at the Customs' Station in the Capsing-moon. He says, he is the only survivor (excepting the Captain who was ashore in Hongkong) of the German barque Aldebaran, which vessel foundered in the Harbour during the typhoon. The Peng-chaohai has left again for Cheung-chow.—Close to the wrecks of the Leonor and Albay nearly a dozen bodies have been recovered since morning (24th). On the finger of one corpse was found a large chop ring. On the arm of another a jade-stone bangle.—More than thirty corpses were found this morning at Yowmatee.—Several dead bodies, we are afraid to say how many, have been found under the debris of houses in Taiping-shan.—Numbers of corpses have been found at Aberdeen, Soukewan, and Stanley, estimated at from one to two hundred.—We learn that about 410 bodies have been recovered here so far. Active measures are being taken to find the rest. The police estimate the total loss of life at close on one thousand. Burial orders have been given for about 76 bodies, and large numbers have been interred by their friends.—Thirty-four bodies, one of which was the corpse of Captain Echanique, of the Leonor and another also of a European, were buried after the inquest. Numerous other bodies have been found, identified and buried by their friends.—An inquest upon the body of poor Captain Echanique was held. The third engineer and other witnesses were examined.

Sept. 25.—All officers of H. M.'s 35th Regiment, and three civilians, going to the s.s. Albay on shore, went on the Praya, to render what assistance they could, and were fortunate enough to be of service in assisting the Captain, and a number of the crew, as well as some passengers, to land. The correspondent of a contemporary states that application was made by one of the gentlemen to the Captain Superintendent of Police, for assistance, which he declined, on the ground that he could not order out his men in such weather. The writer express his opinion that had the police rendered assistance when requested, lives might have been saved from the unfortunate str. Leonor. The gentlemen who assisted the people to land from the Albay, had to take the Chinese portion of them up to the police station, without any assistance at all from the police.

The sailing vessel, Elsie H., got off safely yesterday, not much the worse for her too close acquaintance with the shore.—With the exception of the damage to their awnings H. M. S. Princess Charlotte and the Meanee rode out the typhoon bravely.

A passenger by the Han Yang on Tuesday night from Canton states that the scene on board was appalling. Even the Captain almost gave up all hope as to the safety of his vessel.

The following is a correct return of all the damages inflicted on shipping as ascertained up to 4 p. m. of the 25th:—

SUNK.

Albay, Spanish steamer.
Aldebaran, German barque.
Amoy, Siamese barque.
Courier, British barque (No. 1.)
Dada, Siamese barque.
Imogen, British barque.
Leonor, Spanish steamer.
Lowtee, Siamese ship.
Macao No. 2, Peruvian ship.
Malvern, British barque.
Minhassa, British ship.
Maury, German barque.
Seabird, American schooner (capsized.)
Seaforth, Siamese barque.

ASHORE.

Alaska, P. M. steamer.
Everhard, German barque.
Lizzie H. American barque.
Falco, German barque.

DISMASTED.

A. E. Vidual, German barque.
Burra Noorfal, Siamese barque.
Carmelite Ida, German barque.
Charlotte Andrews, British barque.
Courier, British barque (No. 2.)
Georgina, British ship.
Morning Light, British ship.
Radama, French ship, (partially.)

OTHERWISE INJURED.

Ardent, British barque.
Columbian, P. & O. steamer (lost boats.)
Eden Castle, British barque.
Falcon, British barque.
Ferdinand, German barque.
Mariany Vicenta, Spanish barque.
Matilda Atheling, British barque (slightly damaged.)

THE TYPHOON AT MACAO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Macao, September 24, 1874.

A most dreadful calamity has befallen this town. It is now a heap of ruins. Its beauty is gone, its prosperity checked, and desolation is everywhere. On the evening of the 22nd inst., the appearance of the atmosphere and the indications of the barometer gave sure signs that something serious was brewing, and that a typhoon was to be feared. The wind was not strong, however, but the sea was high, and, although not yet tempestuous, there was a sound of awful menace in the moan with which it broke on the shore. The blowing of the wind steadily increased from the North quarter, and at midnight, the inner harbour [illegible] be a scene of destruction, the junks losing their moorings, striking each other, and being smashed [illegible]. A Chinese gunboat capsized on this occasion [illegible] on board. In the town the [illegible] began to be felt, and little by little [illegible] moment the wind grew stronger, the barometer steadily falling. Suddenly the wind veered [illegible] East. Then the sea which had been rising [illegible] enormous wave, overleaping [illegible], and rushing in a body with tremendous force [illegible] the whole course of the Praia Grande. The water [illegible] and the houses, the waves were destroying [illegible] granite stones hurled about, the guns of the batteries dismounted, and borne like feathers on the infuriated waves, and junks were smashed against the buildings. In less than an hour the work of destruction was accomplished, every house was invaded by the water and battered down; the spray flew over Government house, and the houses to the Southern extremity of the Praia, were reduced to a shapeless heap of stone and brick. The desolation the town now reached its acme. The crash of falling houses, the screaming of the victims, people running to and fro in the streets pursued by the rushing water, the terrible roar of the wind and of the sea, all this was something awful to hear or see. Suddenly an ominous glare appeared in the heavens. Fires had broken out in different parts of the town, and the flames, whipped on by the gales, rushed in horizontal streams over the largest squares devouring the buildings that stood even at a great distance in their direction. The lurid reverberation of these fires striking from the flying clouds on the sky was repeated by the waters which invaded the doomed town in every direction. The loss of life was fearful. People had only to choose their death by water, fire, or the shock of falling buildings, but death was everywhere. Many persons who had hidden in the furthest recesses of their houses found themselves suddenly involved by the flames and perished miserably. The barometer fell to less than 27 20, and then the confusion and raging between the elements was indescribable. It seemed a dream, an awful dream, but there it was; in this direst destruction Macao was to be recognised; the waves sprang like infuriated lions on the smashed buildings and it seemed uncertain if the very ground had not gone down. By this time the barometer [illegible] as the first light appeared [illegible] the Governor, the [illegible] Viscount S. Januario, went out with [illegible] a body of men to bring help where needed. The robbers who began to assail and plunder the ruined houses were energetically put down. It is a most remarkable occurrence that no [illegible] very insignificant has taken place. The Governor—with Mr. Cunha of the public works department, after many heroic [illegible] vanquished the fire. Mr Cunha was severely wounded on the head on this occasion. While this was going on, a body of soldiers with Mr. R. Sampaio, a naval officer, aide to the Governor, and Mr Meunier were saving life on the sea. Meunier notwithstanding the tremendous sea, stripped himself and swam off to save some persons who were drowning, and fortunately succeeded. Mr. Smithies of the English navy, who was on the Praia saved also two children in the same way. The greatest energy and bravery was shown by the Portuguese soldiers on this occasion when the fury of the waves made it a very difficult matter and a dangerous one to save life from the sea.

It is impossible to give in detail every praiseworthy act that was done on this occasion. The cold was intense, the wind terrible, [illegible] the rain struck in such a way as to hurt. Towards three o'clock the fire was subdued and the sea had returned to its wonted bed, but alas! Macao was no more what was to be seen a few hours ago. It is a remarkable thing that among the general ruins the grand buildings lately constructed by Viscount S. Januario remained nearly untouched as the solitary witnesses of a former prosperity which seems to be now gone for ever. The gunboat Tyesa escaped most marvellously nearly unhurt owing to a great extent, to the ability of its commander Fernando da Costa Cabral. The man-of-war Prince Dom Carlos was carried 12 miles inland and is now stranded in a rice field! The crew commanded by the brave Captain Maciel escaped by a miracle. The gunboat Camoes was also carried inland to a great distance and is believed to be a hopeless wreck. Our Guimaraes, its commander, one of our best officers, was struck on the chest by a falling mast and was severely hurt, but the remainder of the crew did not suffer very considerably.

The new fort was washed over by the sea and new guns of 120 lbs. were washed to a great distance. The guard of this fort died miserably. The commander of the guard seeing that the water was gaining on his position ordered his soldiers not to move. As they had to stick to their post they died. One only escaped and gave the particulars of this remarkable behaviour. The police officers and soldiers worked with most marvellous zeal and among them Mr. Cortereal deserves the thanks of everybody. It is a satisfactory thing to see during such a tremendous catastrophe brave Portuguese soldiers and officers risking their lives and working to the rescue against fire, wind, and water in the most enthusiastic manner.

The town is overthrown. If the Chinese hordes had been in possession of it after an assault it would not have been worse. It is heartrending to see this dire calamity. Everywhere you hear the lamentations of the unfortunate victims. To give an idea of the extent of the loss in native shipping I may say that in the Typa harbour in the beginning of the typhoon there were 600 junks, while after it only 14 were found.

Corpses strew the banks everywhere; wrecks are to be found in the most extraordinary locations. A junk was thrust into Mr. Ybele's house, and many junks are on the hills at Lapa island. The native villages near Macao have been swept away. Typa and Colowan are no more. The loss of life there is considered to exceed two thousand persons. In Macao it is perhaps greater.

It is thought that there was never such an extraordinary cataclysm as this in these regions; the Barometer's indicator went off the scale. Since the typhoon a very strong westerly wind has been blowing, but few boats are seen plying about. I write in the midst of ruin, death and lamentation!

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
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TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
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PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

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MR. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will have nothing to be desired. The Building is fine, commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Vehar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being alike contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, Public and other Offices; also Apollo Pier, where passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by fine trees and is open to the sea breezes, and is in one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and Mr. Pallonjee, of his long experience in the business, believes that his new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September 1874.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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Bombay, February, 1874.

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TO
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BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Per Dozen, in Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafitte or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	[illegible]
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	[illegible]
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	[illegible]
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	[illegible]
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	[illegible]
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	[illegible]
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	[illegible]
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	[illegible]
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	[illegible]
Barsac		17	[illegible]

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chamberlin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		25	—
Volney	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	84	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	41	23½
per Hamper of 24 pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Sbar)	34	[illegible]
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Brauneberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	42	22½
" " Rudesheimer	29	15½
" " Hochheimer	27½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES.

	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, Gold seal, extra quality	34	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	31	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	29	
Blue seal, very [illegible] and delicate	25	43
Green seal, full, [illegible], light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Puero, Violet seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	33
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	15½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	25	

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superfine old pale	[illegible] capsule	42, 34
" [illegible] pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale	White capsule	27
" pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White cap.	21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality		24
" Scotch, 1st quality		25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks		19

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Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—
White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Rosée sans Epines, Maraschino. — per case 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, finest Copenhagen	28	16
Orange Bitters, best	27½	—
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	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 8 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do 6 " Pints	3 8	" 3 12

[illegible] & COMPANY, LD.

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Fine Sherry	Rs. 18, 22, 25
Very superior Old Sherry	28, 36
Choice Old Sherry	23, 32, 36
Fine Old Manzanilla	30
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	Rs. 20, 21, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	9-8, 12
Fine Claret	15, 20
Very Superior Claret	24, 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	[illegible]
Sauternes	18, 22, 30
Chablis	16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs. 27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	24
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	13-8, 24

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IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS[illegible]

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE [illegible]
MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
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CHEROOTS, No. 1 per 1,000 [illegible]
CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box [illegible]
VEGUEROS do. do. [illegible] 13 [illegible]
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 [illegible] 45 0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 [illegible] 65 [illegible]
Do. do. in Boxes of 100 [illegible]
"CAVITE ESMERADO" CIGARS per 1,000 [illegible]
Ditto ditto per Box of [illegible]
Do. 302 CHEROOTS Extra fine quality [illegible]
"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 [illegible]
Do. do. in Boxes of 100 [illegible]
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CIGARS,
OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY [illegible] FOR J. [illegible]
No. 1 [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]
No. 3 [illegible]
MANILLA SHAPE [illegible]
HAVANNAH SHAPE [illegible]
The above are packed in [illegible] of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS No. 1		Per 1,000	22 0
Do.	do.	Per Box of 250	6 0
Do.	do.	" " 100	2 8
Do.	do.	No. 2 per 1,000	20 0
Do.	do.	Per Box of 250	5 8
"LONG" CHEROOTS		per 1,000	18 0
Do.	do.	Per Box of 250	5 0

[illegible] BRIGHT [illegible]
[illegible] Do. [illegible]
MADURA [illegible]
LATEST [illegible]
[illegible] HAVANNAH CIGARS [illegible]
PRINCIPE [illegible]
REGALIA BRITANNICA [illegible]
Mr. NEUBERG has great pleasure in bringing these [illegible] to notice [illegible] as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. a.
OFFICE	per 1,000	12 0
BURMAH	" "	13 0
BABINGTON	" "	15 0
SEDANS	" "	17 0
LEISURE HOURS	" "	18 0
DOLLY VARDENS	" "	22 0

MR. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.
Orders for Manilla, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably Reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi Duty.

TOBACCOS.
[illegible] NON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.
[illegible] BIRD'S EYE, in ¼ lb. Tins ... Rs. 4 0 per lb.
[illegible] ditto ditto ... " 5 0 "
[illegible] MIXTURE ditto ... " 5 0 "
[illegible] VIRGINIA ditto ... " 5 0 "
WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE [illegible]
COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE-CAKE TOBACCO.
[illegible] BRAND.
THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.
[illegible] ... Rs. 3 0 per lb.
[illegible] ... " 3 8 "
[illegible] ... " 3 8 "
IMPERIAL MIXTURE ... " 3 8 "
AMERICAN TOBACCO,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ... per lb. Rs. 3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ... " [illegible]
CAVENDISH ... " 1 8

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF [illegible]
BRIARWOOD PIPES OF ASSORTED PATTERNS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH [illegible]
FOR SPECIAL [illegible]
J. N[illegible]
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Pantry, Godown, usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z." care of the Printer.

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KANGRA VALLEY TEA!
SEASON 1874.

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
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OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.
WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.
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G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, [illegible]
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 50.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

NOTICES.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND [illegible],
[illegible]
HAS some very [illegible] MARBLE MONUMENTS, [illegible] Monumental Crosses for Adults and Infants [illegible] Inscriptions done in [illegible] very [illegible] neatly executed, also [illegible] all sizes.

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—MR. E. [illegible] in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS [illegible] for the patronage [illegible] so kindly extended to him [illegible] support in both the [illegible] of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 16, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
[illegible]
UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
[illegible]
These Photographs [illegible] in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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22, APOLLO STREET, [illegible]
BEG respectfully [illegible] Merchants, Captains of Vessels, [illegible] the Public [illegible] their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description [illegible]
[illegible]
Fancy Fireworks, [illegible]
Best Manilla Rope, [illegible]
Do. Coir Rope, [illegible]
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope [illegible]
Steam Engine [illegible]
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Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, [illegible]
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and [illegible] Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies [illegible]
Low Moor Iron [illegible]
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass [illegible]
Roman and Portland Cement [illegible]
[illegible]
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smith's English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at wholesale rates.

THE FOLLOWING
[illegible]
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 18th May, 1862, from an old [illegible] of [illegible]
"I must also [illegible] that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, [illegible] sound sleep [illegible] your Pills. [illegible]
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors." "L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, [illegible]

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,
J. J. [illegible] & CO.
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have [illegible] "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package of their Nails is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not so distinguished as above must not be confounded with
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the quality of which is [illegible] superior to that of any other [illegible].
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, [illegible], ENGLAND.

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